The New-York Times.

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THE LOST POLARIS.

Commencement of the Investigation by the Secretary of the Navy—Results of Yesterday's Inquiry.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The examination of the rescued company from the Polaris was resumed early this morning and continued all day. Capt. Tyson, who began his statement yesterday in an informal way, was closely questioned for several hours, and a verbatim report was taken of questions and answers. The Secretary is assisted in his examination by Prof. Baird, Commodore Reynolds, and Capt. Howgate, all of whom are specially conversant with the subjects on which information is desired. After the examination of Capt. Tyson was concluded, Sergt. Meyer, of the Army Signal Corps, was brought from the Frolic to the cabin of the Tallapoosa, and his statement was taken, and he was also fully and freely questioned. To-morrow the Esquimaux Jo. will be put on the witness stand. Very possibly the examination in the manner now conducted, and perhaps all official investigation, will end to-morrow, though it was thought this morning it might last several days.

REASONS FOR THE INVESTIGATION.

There were several reasons for a thorough and guarded investigation; and first of all was the duty of sifting statements made, and keeping those statements free from bias and collusion, in order to discover the exact truth in regard to the death of Capt. Hall, the abandonment of Capt. Tyson, and those with him, by the Polaris under Capt. Buddington, and the whole management of the expedition. This part of the investigation is not likely to produce any sensational testimony. There is not the slightest reason, from the testimony thus far taken, to suspect any poisoning, or mutiny, or heartless desertion. While Jo. has not yet been heard, it is clear from what has already been developed, that he never told any such story as has been attributed to him in regard to the death of Capt. Hall. The first published statements in regard to his death by apoplexy are confirmed by the relation of full details. It is probable that Jo.'s report will agree with the others, and that it will be found that the intimation that Capt. Hall was poisoned proceeded from some unprincipled sensation-monger.

THE SEPARATION ACCIDENTAL.

No doubt is left by the statements thus far made that the separation of the Polaris from the ice-floe was purely accidental, instead of having been effected with premeditation and purposely. There is little doubt of the safety of the Polaris, but there is much doubt as to what was done by those remaining on board. If Capt. Buddington and Dr. Bessels were united in their determination to make a further attempt to reach the Pole, then by orders of the Department, before the vessel sailed from Disco, she would have proceeded again northward. In case of disagreement between them she would return immediately. It is thought that, short-handed as the vessel was left, and disheartened as the crew must have been at the loss of so many comrades, (for they must have supposed them doomed to certain death,) there would not be any disposition to press northward, and that the Polaris will be seen in our waters before December.

AN INQUIRY FOR INFORMATION.

The second object of the investigation is to secure all the information [illegible] results of the expedition. In case the Polaris should never be heard from, the stories of this party will be all the reports the Government will ever have. Moreover, all the information obtained now will be of the utmost importance in case any expedition of search should be sent northward for the Polaris and those remaining on her. The question first alluded to having been settled, the investigation becomes more of the nature of an inquiry for information than a criminal examination. The importance of secrecy and guarded investigation diminishes to nothing. Sergt. Meyer is the only one of the scientific observers with the expedition who was left on the ice-floe, and the records of all the scientific observations remain on the vessel, so that the accounts of the discoveries made must be in general terms, and can be made specific only by the rescue and safe arrival of the vessel itself. It is believed that, when the records are obtained, the expedition, in spite of the tragic fate of its commander, will prove to have been the most fruitful in contributions to knowledge and science of any that has ever been sent to the Polar regions.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Sergt. Meyer and Capt. Tyson relate that Dr. Bessels had secured a large and very fine collection of natural history, and that complete records were made of temperatures of air and water, deep-sea soundings, currents, winds, storms, ice, &c. In estimating the value of results it must be remembered that the least important object of the expedition was to penetrate the frozen north to the Pole. There was a popular desire that an American should nail the national emblem to the North Pole, and anything less may be popularly regarded as a failure; but that result would have been of little value without the scientific observations. With those men here and elsewhere who were most active in securing the appropriation for the outfit, such as Profs. Henry and Baird, of the Smithsonian, and others of like character, there was a far different end to be attained. There were many new problems of natural history, of geology, of meteorology, and especially of the physical geography of the Polar regions, that had arisen since the last Polar expedition, that they desired should be settled. There were many things to be learned that were not in the field of investigation when Kane made his last voyage, and there were new methods of observation to be tested. The statements already made before the Secretary leave no room to doubt that most, if not all, these purposes have been served by the expedition of Dr. Hall, if only the Polaris safely reaches our shores with all the records made at the time of the commander's death safely preserved. To reach the Pole, and perhaps to solve new questions not yet raised, will be left to future explorers.

BORN IN THE FAR NORTH.

An incident of interest is related. There are here on the Frolic, beside Jo. and Hanna and their adopted daughter, another Esquimaux by the name of Hans Christien, with his wife and four children. He was taken on board the Polaris after she reached Disco, with his wife and three children. While the vessel was in Winter quarters the fourth child was born. The birth having taken place on a United States vessel, under the national flag, the child is an American citizen. It was born 100 miles further north than any habitations of men are known to exist, and, with reason, is believed to have had its birth-place in a higher latitude than any other living human being. This fact, and the wonder that it survived the perils of drifting floe during a long Arctic Winter, will make it the object of universal attention when Secretary Robeson's investigation has advanced far enough so that he shall deem it prudent to permit it to leave the Frolic.

The Cholera in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 6.—There is but little excitement here in regard to the cholera, although there is little, if any, decrease in the mortality, and physicians say that thus far nearly every case which was promptly attended to on its first appearance has been successfully treated, although in some instances death has ensued in four or five hours. The *Appeal* says that out of 307 deaths since May 2 to date, only twenty-three are reported as being from cholera, by the attending physicians.

THE WEST MURDER TRIAL.

Testimony For and Against Dr. West's Insanity—A Heavy Insurance.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 6.—In the West case to-day the defense offered further testimony concerning the peculiarities that have been noticed in West's manner and conduct since 1872. The majority of the witnesses were boys who had been his pupils. No striking facts or instances of marked eccentricity were adduced. The evidence was composed of surmises and crude opinions from irresponsible persons. The State, in rebuttal, showed that the false reports circulated by West with regard to his prospects and the receipt of an unexpected fortune were used by him to obtain credit and advance his matrimonial plans. It produced a number of the most respected and intelligent men of the community to testify that West is and always has been sane. It was shown that since his arrest West has made conflicting statements, both with regard to the manner and the instrument with which he did the deed, asserting at one time that he struck Turner with a bar of iron, and at another that he stabbed him and cut his throat with a knife. West told an interviewer in jail that he skinned his victim and endeavored to change the color of the skin by burning it with alcohol, because, as Turner was known to have been at his office in the evening, it was necessary to destroy all traces in case the body was discovered.

The State here rested the case, and Deputy Attorney General Bates opened the argument. He showed the plea of self-defense was inconsistent with the facts, and ridiculed the idea of insanity in a man who had been so ingenious in his efforts to accomplish his end. He claimed the murder was committed to obtain the $25,000 insurance on his life.

Though the case is very clear, it is believed the jury will not agree. The trial is watched with intense interest in this community. The family and counsel of the accused are very hopeful, probably relying upon the sentiment I heard publicly proclaimed, that a Delaware jury will not hang a white man for killing a negro.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Sale of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—The Steamer Cromwell.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 6.—The New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad was sold at auction to-day, as previously advertised, in accordance with an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. The purchasers were Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler, trustees under second mortgage bonds, and the price paid was [illegible]. The purchasers give assurance that the road will be completed to Houston, Texas, in from two to three years, and there is every probability that it will be built within the time mentioned. There is general satisfaction among our business men at the [illegible]

A great deal of anxiety is manifested in the city concerning the steamer Cromwell, long overdue at this port. Among the passengers is Capt. Dockendorff's wife, but he, in common with most of our citizens having friends on board, is beginning to give up all hope of the ship's safety.

Sentence of Death Commuted Just Before the Time for Execution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 6.—The punishment of Mordecai and Griffice was commuted this morning to imprisonment for life. The gallows had been erected, ministers had been attending the prisoners, and they were resigned to their fate and expressed themselves as willing to die. About an hour before the execution was to have taken place the commutation was handed to the Sheriff, who immediately informed Mordecai and Griffice. The former was calm and evinced little emotion. Griffice jumped up and exclaimed, with reference to the Governor, "God bless the man; I want to see him." They were then removed to the Penitentiary.

Important Result of a Life Insurance Suit.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, the jury in the case of Eliza M. Goss against the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company, to recover $5,000 under a life policy issued by the defendants to the husband of the plaintiff, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount. It was alleged that W. S. Goss, the husband of the plaintiff, was burned to death in his work-shop near this city, in 1872, while experimenting to find a substitute for India-rubber. The shop was entirely consumed, and the body of a man was taken from the ruins with the limbs and face burned, but the chest and head preserved. Goss had policies on his life in the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company, issued in 1868, for $5,000; in the Continental Life Insurance Company for $5,000; in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company for $5,000, and in the Travelers' Insurance Company for $10,000. Payments were refused on the ground that his death had not been proved; that the body found after the fire was so mutilated that it could not be recognized; that it was not the body of Goss, and there was reason to suspect fraud. This suit was then brought against the Mutual as a test case and a verdict rendered as above stated. The case was on trial eight days, before Judge Bond; the plaintiff and defendant were represented by very able counsel, and the other companies had counsel present. Among the witnesses were members of the medical and dental professions, who were examined as experts. A motion for a new trial has been entered.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6.—The fifty-fourth annual session of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem met in the temple in this city this morning, Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston, in the chair.

The Treasurer reported a balance of $3.000 in the treasury. The Secretary, Rev. W. H. Hinkley, of New-Orleans, read the annual reports from the State Associations and local societies in States not having associations, and also from associations in Canada. The resolutions and suggestions in these reports were referred to committees to report at this session.

The afternoon session commenced with the annual address by Rev. Dr. Worcester. He began with allusion to divine revelation to the Israelites 3,500 years ago, again at the advent of Christ, and last, a revelation of the internal or spiritual sense of the Bible about 100 years ago, and added, "Under these dispensations do we now live."

One hundred and ten ministers and delegates have arrived, representing State associations and isolated societies in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, California and Canada. Further arrivals are expected to-morrow. The convention will close its session on Tuesday next.

The Bostons Beat the Baltimores.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.—The third game of the base-ball championship series was played to-day by the Boston and Baltimore Clubs. There were fully 4,000 people present. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Boston	1	0	1	4	1	0	4	3	5	—19
Baltimore	2	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	—11

WASHINGTON.

Evidence Against the Vienna Commissioners—Internal Revenue Receipts—Corporations and Politics.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The evidence, or at least a large installment of it, in the case of the Vienna Commissioners, has reached the State Department. It is understood that it makes a stronger case against the suspended Commissioners than has been indicated by the charges and statements published. There is no possibility of the restoration of Commissioner Van Buren. It is by no means certain, however, that he will be proved to have acted from wrong motives or criminally in any matter himself, but there is said to be abundant evidence of his inefficiency and utter want of the executive and business qualifications and habits that the necessities of the work required.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau is producing more satisfactory results than had been anticipated by Commissioner Douglass himself. At the time the tax upon tobacco was consolidated and made uniform at twenty cents instead of at twenty-four cents, Mr. Douglass had estimated that the aggregate loss to the revenue would be nearly $4,000,000 for the current fiscal year. The result has been quite different. The estimate of total internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year was $110,000,000. The receipts already reach within $2,000,000 of that sum, and there remain three weeks of the fiscal year, with average daily receipts of nearly $300,000. Commissioner Douglass is of the opinion that the chief reason for this increase of receipts is to be found in the consolidated tobacco tax, and in the abolition of the tobacco bonded warehouse system. The reduction of the tax for the highest grades of tobacco and the abolition of the discriminating tare have greatly increased the aggregate tobacco receipts.

THE RELATIONS OF CORPORATIONS TO POLITICS.

Gen. Garfield has been invited to address an agricultural society in Ohio, and has prepared for that purpose an address upon the relation of corporations in the future to the politics of this country. In this address he hopes to be able to give a specific definition to an issue which will take the place of the slavery question.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The Marquis de Noailles will leave to-morrow for New-York, where he will spend the season. Private advices received to-day from France indicate the probability that the MacMahon Cabinet will continue de Noailles in his present mission.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ARMY ORDERS AND CHANGES.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon General, the following changes in stations and duties of medical officers are made: Assistant Surgeons—George McMiller is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to the Department of Arizona; William H. King, from the Department of Missouri to the Department of the South; Charles B. Byrne, from the Department of Columbia to Baltimore, where he will report for orders. Surgeon Charles T. Alexander is relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and ordered to report to the Surgeon General. A board, to consist of Capt. James McMillan, of the Third Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Geo. A. Otis; First Lieut. Thomas H. Bradley, of the Twenty-first Infantry, is ordered to assemble here on the 9th inst. to report upon the qualifications of applicants for the position as Superintendents of National Cemeteries. Acting Assistant Surgeon Geo. P. Bradley is detached from the Canandaigua, and placed on waiting orders. Acting Assistant Surgeon H. F. Percy is ordered to the Canandaigua.

A PROPOSITION TOUCHING CAPT. JACK.

An enterprising individual writes to the Government from Tiffin, Ohio, offering to pay $60,000 for the privilege of exhibiting Capt. Jack throughout the country during a period of sixty days. The would-be showman promises to keep Jack securely, treat him well, and return him to the Government at the expiration of sixty days, provided he does not commit suicide, in which case the Government is to receive only $1,000 per day for the time he remains in the showman's hands alive. It is proposed to pay $30,000 upon the delivery of Jack at Chicago, and the balance at the close of the two months.

SEMI-ANNUAL REVENUE RETURNS.

The first complete set of bank and bankers' semi-annual returns to the Internal Revenue Office, received from any collection district in the United States, under the new law, is from the Thirty-second District of New-York. The Commissioner considers this promptness alike creditable to the parties who rendered, and to the collector who received, examined, corrected, and transmitted the said return.

COTTON CLAIMS.

The law directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the net proceeds of cotton unlawfully seized after June 30, 1865, was approved May 18, 1872, and required that all petitions should be filed within six months thereafter, on or before Nov. 18, 1872. Many petitions which had been duly signed and sworn, and placed in the mail before Nov. 18, did not reach Washington until after that date. They were, however, sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and recorded as of the date when received. In reply to an inquiry and argument of the point involved, whether in two important cases so filed the petitions would be regarded as filed in time, the Secretary has decided that no petition or claim under the act of Congress, which was not received in the Treasury Department on or before the 18th day of November, 1872, can be regarded as having been filed within six months after the passage of the act, and that any such claim received in the department after Nov. 18 cannot be considered by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is the opinion of the best informed lawyers here that the time for filing petitions both in cotton cases before the Secretary of the Treasury, and for stores and supplies before the Southern Claims Commission, will be extended by the next Congress.

A FALSE REPORT.

The Secretary of the Interior says the report that charges have been filed and are pending against the Commissioner of Pensions is utterly unfounded and untrue.

RECRUITING FOR THE MARINE CORPS.

The Marine Corps being about 250 men short of its complement as prescribed, active recruiting, under the superintendence of Lieut. Col. G. McCawley, has been recommenced. In addition to the permanent offices in New York and Philadelphia, two new ones have been ordered. Lieut. Henry C. Cochrane, late of the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, accompanied by Dr. H. C. Eckstein, United States Navy, has gone to Richmond, Va., to establish a rendezvous, and Lieut. Jas. B. Breese has been located in Baltimore. Second Lieut. S. K. Allen, United States Marine Corps, has been promoted to First Lieutenant, vice R. R. Neill, resigned June 3.

The Binghamton Matricide—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 6.—The inquest by Coroner Worthing in the case of Mrs. Rosa Connity, involving her slow murder, has resulted in a verdict that Mrs. Rosa Connity died of wounds inflicted by Mrs. Thomas Conning, her daughter. Mrs. Conning has been arrested, and is now in jail. The evidence established the fact of continued abuse and frequent cruel beating by Mrs. Conning for over a year. One witness testified to the beating with a stone, a clothes-pole, and a washboard on Friday, May 23, when the fatal injuries were received. The death occurred on the 30th ult. The post-mortem examination showed fatal wounds on the head, prints of fingers on the throat, and bruises on various parts of the body. Mrs. Conning, the prisoner, is about thirty-five years of age and is addicted to drink.

REFUNDING THE DEBT.

Twenty Millions of Five Twenties Called in by the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The following circular was issued to-day for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1862:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
LOAN DIVISION, June 6, 1873.

By virtue of authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1873, entitled an "act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as the five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after Sept. 6, 1873, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that is to say, coupon bonds known as the third series. Act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, $50, No. 1,201 to 6,200 inclusive; $020, No. 4,783 to 20,000 inclusive; $500, No. 3,001 to 10,750 inclusive; $1,000 No. 5,734 to 22,600 inclusive. Total $16,000,000.

Registered bonds, $50, No. 1,234 to 1,320 inclusive; $100, No. 8,804 to 9,500 inclusive; $500, No. 5,361 to 5,700 inclusive; $1,000, No. 20,681 to 23,300 inclusive; $5,000, No. 6,403 to 7,500 inclusive; $10,000, No. 7,093 to 9,680 inclusive; total $4,000,000. Grand total, $20,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, $16,000,000 are coupon bonds, and $4,000,000 are registered bonds. The coupon bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. The bonds of the first series, all of which have been previously called for redemption, were printed in green tint, and have no designation of series upon them.

The bonds of the second series, all of which have been previously called for redemption, were printed in yellow tint, and have the words "second series" on the bonds, and "second" on each coupon. The bonds of the third series, embracing the above numbers, were printed in black, and have the words "third series" on the bonds, and 3d on the bond or on each coupon, or both. The bonds of the fourth series were printed in black, with red numbering, and have the words "fourth series," or 4th on them.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to Loan Division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Business Portion of the City of Toledo in Danger.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 6.—A fire broke out at 9:30 o'clock, this evening, in the trunk factory of Brooks, Chase & Crofts, on St. Clair-street, between Adams and Modeson, which threatens to be the most disastrous that has occurred here for many years. The locality of the fire is in the heart of the business portion of the city, and already many stores on Summit street are in flames. A fresh wind is blowing from the north-east, and it is at present impossible to say where the fire is likely to be checked. Among the firms occupying the blocks now on fire are Eaton & Backus, dry goods; M. Hunker, confectionery; Paine Brothers, hair goods; F. J. Brown, books; C. H. Buck, merchant tailor; P. Scott & Walter Bros., boots and shoes; Frost & Williams, ladies' furnishing goods; V. W. Granger & Co., merchant tailors; Drake & Woods, ladies' furnishing store; White & Brand, music-store; L. Tanke, jeweler; O. Schroder, notions and fancy goods. The building occupied by the *Daily Commercial* is now on fire.

Midnight.—At this hour the fire is under partial control, with fair prospects that it will be stopped at the Gardner Block, on the corner of Summit and Madison streets. Telegrams have been sent to Detroit, Sandusky, Fremont, and Adrian for steamers, and one from each of the last-named towns are coming. The *Commercial* office is but slightly injured, the wind carrying the fire away from it in a southerly direction. The flames swept through the alley between Adams and Madison streets, and into the rear of the stores fronting on Summit-street. The names of the occupants were mostly given in a former dispatch. The large dry goods establishment of Fred. Eaton & Co., Hawkin's confectionery, and W. W. Alcorn's jewelry-store were entirely destroyed. The contents of all the stores in line of the fire were mostly removed, and though badly damaged, large portions will be saved. The streets are packed with goods in all directions, and a squad of Zouaves have been detailed to guard them. The trunk-factory in the upper story, where the fire originated, was built for a skating-rink, and was afterward remodeled. It was full of stock, but little of which was saved. It is impossible, as yet, to get the estimated losses or amount of insurance.

1:20 A. M.—The fire is now entirely under control, having spread no further southward than the Gardner block. A steamer from Adrian has arrived and is now at work. The loss will probably reach $250,000, and the insurance $150,000. The store of Fred. Eaton & Co., which was destroyed, was the retail establishment, their wholesale house being uninjured.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire in Peterboro, Ontario, yesterday, destroyed Ryan's tannery and out-houses, Bradburn's building, Cavanagh's stable and contents, also the stables of Dixon and Tate. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000.

The forest fire in Nova Scotia is still raging in all directions. The town of Milton, Queens County, is in imminent danger. A hole bored down No. 1 slope of the Drummond Colliery reveals no indication of fire.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President and family, accompanied by Gen. Babcock, left Washington in the early train, yesterday morning, for Long Branch.

The Iron Mountain Railroad will be advertised for sale by Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, in connection with the Atlantic Railroad.

Thomas Haley, of Poughkeepsie, was run over at Dutchess Junction, on the Hudson River Road, yesterday evening, and badly injured.

Attorney General Williams is preparing his opinion on the questions concerning the Modocs. It will be completed in two or three days.

The State Board of Charities met in Albany, N. Y., yesterday, to take action under the law authorizing them to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions in the State.

Returns from the election for Judge of the Supreme Court in the Fifth District of Illinois show the election of Craig, the farmers' candidate, by a majority of at least 2,000.

The Allan steamer Acadian, coal laden, from Pictou, N. S., for Halifax, N. S., went ashore in the Gut of Canso, yesterday afternoon. It was expected she would get off again.

Dudley, whose complicity in extensive mail robberies has been announced, left Boston for Pittsburg on Thursday night, in custody of two officers. Mrs. Dudley left in the same train with her husband.

William Colley, one of the painters who fell from the scaffold in the Rock Island Railroad Depot, Chicago, on Wednesday, was not killed, but so seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful.

The Massachusetts Senate has receded from its amendment to the Hoosac Tunnel bill, and the bill appropriating $200,000 to put the tunnel track in readiness for business has thus passed both branches.

Dangerous Illness of Victoria Woodhull.

A report was current in the City last night that Mrs. Victoria Woodhull died suddenly at 7 o'clock in the evening at her residence in this City. On sending a reporter to the house he learned that Mrs. Woodhull was not dead, but dangerously ill.

A Clever Arrest—Lord & Taylor Robbed to the Extent of $4,000.

Detective James Bennett, of the Central Office, last night accomplished a most important arrest, succeeding in apprehending Augustus Lorenz, head clerk in the fur department of the firm of Lord & Taylor, corner Twentieth-street and Broadway. It appears that the Superintendent of the store for some time past suspected Lorenz of having taken valuable furs and other property from the store, and informing the detective of this, Lorenz was placed under surveillance. Yesterday he was seen to leave the store, and as he looked a good deal stouter than usual, he was followed by the detective, and arrested while in the act of taking valuable furs and tassels from his body. He was taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and detained until he can be brought before a magistrate. The firm, it is said, have lost through his peculations some $3,000 or $4,000 worth of goods.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, JUNE 7—4 A. M.

THE MODOC CAPTIVES.

Gen. Davis Preparing to Hang Eight or Ten Leaders—Delay Caused from Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOYLES CAMP—Head-quarters Modoc Expedition, June 5—Via YREKA, June 6.—Gen. Davis was preparing evidence to-day to prove the identity of the Modoc murderers, intending to hang eight or ten leaders to-morrow evening.

He received a dispatch from Washington to hold them subject to decision there, and probable court-martial here.

The delay causes great dissatisfaction among the citizens and in camp, and is calculated to cause a wrong impression among the surrounding tribes, who are disaffected.

The action of Gen. Davis would relieve the civil authorities of all trouble, and satisfy public opinion, and will leave the army free to go elsewhere when needed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—A dispatch from Boyles' Camp, Tule Lake, June 3, says there have been no new operations since the surrender of Capt. Jack. The latter says he surrendered because he could hold out no longer. The opinion prevails that Gen. Davis will shoot Capt. Jack, Boston Charley, and Schonchin, without waiting for any suggestions from the civil authorities.

A correspondent of the *Bulletin* had a talk with Boston Charley, who said that a majority of the captives were prepared to die like men. Capt. Jack cares for nothing. He does not speak to any person except his sister Mary. Charley says that twelve Modocs are still at large. Col. Green's command is still hunting for them.

A dispatch from Sag Point, June 4, says that Gen. Davis' command, with all the Modoc captives, were at Applegate's house and were to come to Boyle's Camp that day. Black Jim is one of the missing Modocs. He is the rascal who held Canby while Jack used the knife on him.

Hooker Jim and Steamboat Frank are hunting after the missing warriors and squaws in that vicinity.

Sleepy Tom has just come from an island in Little Klamath Lake with Tepee, Capt. Jack's squaw, and three children.

A later dispatch, dated Boyle's Camp, June 4, 10:30 P. M., says at about 3:30 P. M. clouds of dust, arising from the winding road east of the peninsula and in the direction of Clear Lake, announced the approach of the captured Modocs from Applegate's house, and soldiers, citizens, and every one who could spare a few moments, gathered near the barricade, and watched the procession as it entered the camp and passed up the sandy stretch at the base of the bluff where the tent containing the prisoners is located. Lieut. Chapin, Company F, Fourth Artillery, was in advance; next came a large wagon loaded with Modocs, followed by two loaded with baggage. The rank and file of Battery G marched beside the wagons, and forty mounted Warm Spring scouts followed in the rear. The Warm Springs supplied the lack of music by sounding their war-whoops. "Where is Capt. Jack?" "Where is Capt. Jack?" was the cry among the spectators. None had the pleasure, however, of seeing the warrior's face. He had anticipated the excitement his advent would create, and was concealed in the wagon, completely enveloped in a blanket. Near him were the leading braves of his tribe. As the wagons were relieved of their contents, Jack was chained with Schonchin, and Boston Charley with One Eyed Mouse. Sam was manacled by himself. The men were appointed on one side of the prison and the women on the other, with the exception that Jack's Lizzie was allowed to sit beside him and lay her head upon his breast, and his girl of three years old had the freedom of the tent by permission of the officers of the guard.

Another Murder by the Apaches in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Advices from Arizona this afternoon state that the Indian Agent at San Carlos, Major Larrabee, had some difficulty with the Apaches. They undertook to kill him with spears. He ran to Lieut. Almy's tent. The latter, with six soldiers, went to the agency with him. They went into Larrabee's tent. Larrabee and Almy came out of the tent, Larrabee in advance, when the Apaches fired on them. Almy received three bullets through his body. He fell dead without a groan. Larrabee was untouched, and retired into the tent. Four of the six soldiers ran. One of the two who remained was prevented from shooting by Conception, a Mexican interpreter at the agency. The Apaches fled across the river. It is probable that many of them have taken to the mountains. A messenger to Gov. Safford, who left the reservation half an hour after the occurrence, says that the majority of the Indians were there when he left. Esko Vonsein, a noted chief, had become angry with the agent several days previous, and had left San Carlos with a large band sometime before the murder. The Indians fired about forty shots at Larrabee and Almy. It has been generally thought for some time that an outbreak was inevitable. Almy was born in the State of Massachusetts, and promoted to be a First Lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry in April, 1860.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen somewhat over New-England, where it continues low, with variable winds, cloudy weather, and rain areas; also, over the Southern States, where it is highest, with rain areas from North Carolina and Tennessee to the Gulf; it has continued low over the north-west with southerly to easterly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather; areas of light rain prevailed during the day over the lower lake region; clear weather very generally from Kentucky to the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England rising barometer, north-easterly to north-westerly winds, and rain areas, followed by clearing weather probably through the day. For the Middle States and lower-lake region, clear, or partly cloudy weather, with northerly to westerly winds over the former, but northerly and easterly over the latter; for the South Atlantic States, south-westerly to north-westerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather: for the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, partly cloudy weather and rain areas; from Tennessee and Missouri to Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, southerly to easterly winds and generally clear weather; for Iowa and Minnesota, southwesterly to southeasterly winds. Midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, Maine, Michigan, Texas, and Montana are partly missing.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 70°; 6 A. M., 69½°; 9 A. M., 79°; 12 M., 81°; 2 P. M., 85°; 6 P. M., 84°; 9 P. M., 67°; 12 P. M., 63½°; average temperature yesterday, 72¾°.

Attempted Outrage and Murder.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 6.—A fiendish ruffian attempted to ravish and murder a Mrs. Gage, in her house, near Albion, N. Y., yesterday. He stabbed her and cut her throat, but left her alive, though in a very precarious condition. Last night Detective Fisket, of Rochester, arrested a Spaniard here, who gave the name of George Lane, on suspicion of his being the perpetrator of the outrage, and took him to Albion this morning, when Mrs. Gage fully identified him as her assailant. Blood was found on his clothing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Constituent Cortes of Spain—Forced Paper Currency—Carlists Massacreing Republican Prisoners.

MADRID, June 6.—The Constituent Cortes is engaged in verifying the election of its members. The credentials of 269 Deputies have so far been approved.

The Government has resolved to leave the settlement of the forced paper-currency question to the new ministry, which will probably be formed as soon as the Cortes is in working order.

BAYONNE, June 6.—The attack on Irun was made by the Cure of Santa Cruz. The Carlists announce that it has been successful, and the town is now in their hands. The Carlists shot twenty-seven carbineers, captured near Irun. Great indignation is felt in Madrid at the atrocity. But the Carlists claim that these men first hoisted the white flag, and then poured a volley into the Carlists as they approached. For this they were shot down without mercy.

MADRID, June 6—Evening.—The *Gaceta* publishes official dispatches confirming reports of the outrages and atrocities perpetrated on prisoners of war by the Carlists at Irun and elsewhere.

Heroic Proposition of a Member of the Cortes.

MADRID, June 6.—The Government will propose to the Cortes that it choose, immediately, a new Cabinet, and the Ministers are now discussing the form of election.

In the Cortes, to-day, Deputy Blanc moved that after the proclamation of the Federal Republic, the members of the Cortes place themselves at the head of the volunteers of their respective provinces, and unite in one grand effort to exterminate or drive from the country the Carlist insurgents.

The Cholera at Dantzig.

LONDON, June 7—6 A. M.—Special dispatches report seven cases of cholera in Dantzig.

Health of the Emperor William—Death of Royal Personages.

LONDON, June 6.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *News* says the Emperor William is in a serious state, and his physicians have advised him not to undertake his contemplated journey to Vienna.

BERLIN, June 6.—A dispatch from Carlsbad announces the death, in that town, of Prince Adalbert, the cousin of the Emperor William.

The Shah of Persia leaves Berlin to-morrow for Essen, Wiesbaden, and Brussels. From the latter city he goes direct to London.

HOMBURG, June 6.—The Princess Augusta, of Lieguitz, widow, by a morganatic marriage, of King Frederick William III., of Prussia, died here to-day.

THE HAGUE, June 6.—Most Rev. A. J. Schaepman, Archbishop of Utrecht, died to-day.

Foreign and Domestic Policy of the New French Government.

PARIS, June 6.—The Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular letter to the representatives of France abroad, declaring that the difference between the majority of the Deputies in the Assembly and M. Thiers was not on his foreign, but domestic policy, the late Cabinet not offering sufficient guarantees against a revolution in the country. The policy of the new Government, he continues, will be moderate at home and pacific abroad. All attempts at revolution will be vigorously opposed without attacking existing institutions.

M. Maximilien Littre, the eminent philologist, was yesterday received as a member of the French Academy.

M. Vitet, Vice President of the National Assembly, is dead.

LONDON, June 6.—A letter appears in this morning's papers from M. Pietri, formerly Private Secretary to the late ex-Emperor Napoleon, contradicting the authenticity of the appeal of the ex-Empress Eugenie to the French people, published yesterday afternoon in the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Another Maori War Threatened in New-Zealand.

LONDON, June 6.—Dispatches from Melbourne report that a panic prevails in New-Zealand over the frequent and terrible assassinations by the mountaineers. The settlers are organizing for defense, and another Maori war is probable.

The Khiva Expedition.

LONDON, June 6.—A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Central Asia, announces the arrival at Krasnovdsk, on the 28th of May, of the South Caspian detachment of the Russian expedition against Khiva.

Barbarity Toward Coolies in Cuba—Freedom of the Porto Rican Press.

HAVANA, June 6.—The *Tribuno* attacks and condemns the Colonisation Society for not protecting the rights of the coolies. It regrets that the society fails to secure humane treatment for the Chinese laborers and better prospects for them when their contracts expire. The cruelty with which they are treated causes them to resort to suicide, murder, or flight. It denounces the compulsory recontract system, and charges that the present rules were concocted by men who, finding that they could not continue their illicit traffic in human flesh, attempt to cheat the law by changing the name of the traffic.

The same journal reports that persons of known Carlist proclivities in Santiago de Cuba have sent £20,000 to the Carlist Committee at London to assist in the insurrection which is now devastating Spain.

The *Diario* opposes the Federal Republic, and argues that nearly all the Spanish-American Republics have been unsuccessful because they strove to imitate the federal system of the United States; while the Governments of Chili and Peru endure because they have rejected the principle of federalism.

The Government yesterday released from confinement the American citizen, Augustin Santa Rosa.

SAN JUAN, June 6.—Liberty of the Press has been proclaimed in this colony, and the censorship has been abolished.

A Heavy Engagement in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 6.—A heavy engagement is reported in the Manzanillo District, in which 160 rebels were killed, and 20 Spaniards killed and 67 wounded.

Suppression of Lozada's Rebellion in Mexico.

MATAMORAS, June 5.—Gen. Ceballos, commanding the forces in the State of Jalisco, announces that he has secured complete victory over the insurgent chieftain, Lozada, in the Alica Mountains, near Tepic, where he has heretofore defied the national authority. Ceballos routed and dispersed his followers, capturing a number of cannon and a large amount of ammunition, and destroying his mountain fortifications. The City of Tepic is occupied by the Government forces. Gen. Ceballos claims to have pacified the State of Jalisco and established the authority of the General Government in that section, where it has not been respected for years.

The James A. Coe Case in Boston—Large Forgeries.

BOSTON, June 6.—It is rumored the Grand Jury, who are engaged in investigating the "irregularities" of James A. Coe, the alleged bank defaulter, have discovered forged certificates amounting to $325,000

THE WALWORTH TRAGEDY

The Coroner's Inquest Yesterday—Verdict of the Jury—Statement by the Prisoner.

The inquest relative to the killing of Mansfield Tracy Walworth by his son Frank Hardin Walworth, was begun yesterday morning before Coroner Young at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station, on West Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. District Attorney Phelps appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of the people, and Messrs. Charles O'Conor, S. B. Garvin, and Miles Beach appeared for the prisoner. Neither of the counsel, however, interfered in the conduct of the inquiry. The room was well filled.

The inquest was set down for 10 A. M., but, through some delay at the Tombs, the prisoner did not arrive at the police station until shortly after noon. The Coroner could only account for the delay on the ground that young Walworth was in consultation with his counsel. As time passed, rumor after rumor began to circulate in and around the station, some suggesting that the prisoner had committed suicide; others that, by advice of his counsel, he had resolved not to attend the investigation. At 11:45 Coroner Young telegraphed through the Central Office to the Sixth Precinct Station to ascertain the cause of delay. At 11:52 an answer was received that the prisoner had left the Tombs under charge of the Sergeants, and was on his way to the station. Shortly after 12 o'clock the prisoner entered the room, accompanied by his counsel and a large number of persons who had been anxiously awaiting his arrival.

The Coroner then said the jury had to consider nothing else but the evidence to be produced before them in this case. The event had caused great excitement, and much feeling had arisen about it throughout the City; but they were to discard everything beyond this bare fact: how Mansfield T. Walworth came to his death, and to render a verdict in accordance with the testimony in relation thereto.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZA SIMS.

Eliza Sims, of Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, was the first witness called. She testified that she let furnished rooms, and the deceased had occupied rooms in her house since January, 1871. She saw the deceased alive last on Monday afternoon. He left the house that day between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Witness heard him return, but could not tell what hour it was. During Monday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a gentleman called for the deceased. The prisoner is the gentleman (pointing him out.) He inquired if Mr. Walworth was in. Witness went to see, but found he was not at home. The prisoner told her to tell Mr. Walworth to call at the Sturtevant Hotel, as his son was there and wished to see him. She asked prisoner if he was Mr. Walworth's son, as she was not aware the deceased had a son, and he smiled and answered, "Yes." The prisoner, at witness' suggestion, then wrote a note on a table in witness' room, he having in his possession paper and ink. Witness laid the note on Mr. Walworth's table, and the prisoner left the house. She heard of Mr. Walworth's death next day. Witness heard the deceased leave the house on Tuesday morning at about 5:15, and she thought he was going out of town.

The witness here identified the note left by the prisoner, which note was subsequently found on the body of the deceased.

Examination resumed—When the prisoner called at her house, he seemed to be very cool and self-possessed. She never saw the deceased wearing a gold watch and chain, during the time he had occupied rooms in her house.

TESTIMONY OF JOSIAH MOREHEAD.

Josiah Morehead, of the Sturtevant House, a retired merchant, next testified that he was not acquainted with the deceased or his son. Witness thought he saw the latter in the hall of the hotel on Monday afternoon, but was not sure about that matter. On Tuesday morning, about 6 o'clock, he heard a knock at a door in the hotel and the words "Here is a card for you, Sir," uttered twice. He heard a door opened and subsequently closed, and shortly after heard a second opening of the door. He next heard a shot, followed by a second, then a cry of "Murder," followed by a third shot and another cry of "Murder," succeeded by a fourth shot. A door was then closed, and witness heard some person run in the entry.

Witness, by clapping his hands, gave a description of the rapidity with which the shots were fired, an interval of a few seconds being between each shot.

Examination resumed: Witness opened his door and went into the hall, but did not see the retreating person. He thought he saw the housekeeper and some other person in the hall at that time. It was first supposed that the deceased had committed suicide. This was found to have been an error. Witness, with others, went to Room No. 267, and found deceased lying on the floor with his feet toward the door and head against the wash-stand. The opening of the door being obstructed by the position of the deceased man's feet, witness merely looked around the door and saw the position of the deceased, who was not then quite dead. Subsequently witness entered the room, after Dr. Childs had visited it. The head of deceased was partially tilted against the wash-stand. Witness occupied the next room, No. 266, but did not hear any loud talking in No. 267. If there had been any loud talking in No. 267 witness thought he would have heard it, as the words "Murder, murder," were very distinct. They were uttered in a tone of terror, like a man in deadly peril would utter them. He supposed there was a fight going on among the servants in the rooms up-stairs. Had he thought the trouble to have been in the next room, he would have gone in at once.

TESTIMONY OF DR. CHILDS.

Dr. Samuel Russell Childs, of the Sturtevant House, was next called. Witness generally attended the guests in the house, and was frequently so employed. About 6:30 on Tuesday morning, while sitting in the reading-room, he was called to room No. 267. There were two or three gentlemen in the room when he arrived. On entering the room he saw the body lying on the floor, in the position described by last witness, with the head lying against the fixed washstand in the corner of the room. On examining the body, he found the pulse had ceased to beat; but there was a faint effort at respiration, which soon ceased. There was a pool of blood near the body, and the wash-basin contained a quantity of bloody fluid. The wall on the side above the basin was largely besmeared with blood. The dying man's eyes were open and fixed and he was nearly dead. Dr. Fleming and Dr. Mulford also entered the room. On examining the body, one ball was found to have entered the soft part of the right side of the chest, another on the left of the medial line, about two inches below the collar bone; another on the left side of the jaw; the fourth fracturing the arm bone. Dr. Fleming then introduced the probe into the several openings, but not sufficient to determine the position of the balls. The deceased was dead at this time. Mr. Morehead and Mr. Doolittle were in the room during the time witness was making the examination. He went to the housekeeper for a piece of oil-cloth to place on the bed before lifting the body upon it.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES N. DOOLITTLE.

Charles N. Doolittle, steward of the Sturtevant House, was next called, and testified that about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning he arose, and at 6:21 called the servants. Coming down stairs he met the housekeeper on the second or third landing, and while talking with her for two or three minutes he heard the reports of a pistol and a shout or outcry. An instant after he heard the annunciator in the office ring violently. He searched the hall to find the place of trouble, and looked into the bath-room, but found everything all right. Although smelling the powder, witness could not detect the place where the shots were fired. He then went to the office to make inquiries about the disturbance, and had his attention directed to No. 267. The prisoner was in the office at the time, and Mr. Barrett was writing a telegram.

Mr. Barrett said something about some one shooting prisoner's father, but witness could not give the precise words. Witness then went to No. 267, and found the deceased lying on the floor in the position described by Dr. Childs. Returning to the office, he again found the prisoner waiting for a policeman, for whom Mr. Barrett had sent a boy in search. The officer soon came and the prisoner walked out with him. Witness then went for Dr. Fleming. He did not recollect hearing the prisoner speak at all, and certainly did not hear him say that he had shot his father. Mr. Barrett spoke to the officer, and from what took place, witness believed the prisoner was desirous of obtaining a policeman. The prisoner was cool and collected, and made no attempt to escape. He walked once or twice to the office door and looked out, returning each time to speak to Mr. Barrett. Mr. Barrett wrote the telegram at the prisoner's dictation.

TESTIMONY OF DR. FLEMING.

Dr. Walter M. Fleming, of No. 43 West Thirty-first-street, was next called, and testified that on Tuesday morning about 6:30 o'clock he was called by the last witness to go to the Sturtevant House, as a young man had shot his father. Witness went with Mr. Doolittle to the house, and directly to the room, No. 267. He saw the body on the floor, lying on the left side, arms extended, and the back part of the head lying against the washstand. Witness noticed the blood in and around the room. The fluid in the wash-basin appeared as if there had been water in the basin and some blood had been spattered into it. Fancying that a slight pulsation could be felt, he proceeded to raise the body; but was told not to touch it before the coroner came. Witness said if any life remained it was of more importance to try and preserve that than any consideration for the coroner. With the assistance of Mr. Morehead the deceased was lifted on the bed, and the wounds carefully examined. The blood was flowing freely, but the fluttering of the heart soon ceased, and he was then satisfied that the man was dead.

The witness then described the different wounds, and the result of his examination by means of the probe. He next produced the written card found in the room, and having on it the words "M. T. Walworth."

TESTIMONY OF JOHN HARRISON.

John Harrison, night watchman at the Sturtevant House, testified that he was on duty on Monday night to Tuesday morning. After making the 6 o'clock calls, witness was coming down stairs, and was on the second floor landing. After examining the corridors, he noticed Mr. Doolittle and the housekeeper talking. While they were thus engaged he heard four shots in quick succession. Between the first and second shot there was an interval of one and a half or two minutes. Mr. Doolittle then came up, and witness and he looked into the bath-room. All was found right there. Soon after Mr. Morehead came out of his room, and said the shooting was in his neighborhood. Witness and the steward went then in that direction. He heard no noise except the firing. He then went with Mr. Doolittle to No. 267, and found the body on the floor with a towel under the head. The head was against the washstand. He then went for the doctor. He had not seen the prisoner before the shooting occurred.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. AMOS.

William H. Amos, bellman at the Sturtevant House, testified that he went on duty at 4:50 on Tuesday morning. He was also on duty from 2 till 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The prisoner came to the hotel shortly before 5 o'clock and registered his name. He then went up-stairs and came down again and began talking with one of the clerks. About 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning the night clerk gave witness a card to take to No. 267. The card had the name "M. T. Walworth" on it. There was a gentleman waiting in the office at the time. Witness knocked twice at the door, and the prisoner opened the door to receive the card. The prisoner said: "I am not up" or "not dressed." Witness told the gentleman in the office that the other gentleman would be down in a few minutes. A little while after, the annunciator rang, and witness went to No. 267. Knocking at the door, he received an answer to "come in." The prisoner was then dressed, with his hat and overcoat on, but did not appear excited. He told witness to "show the gentleman up" to his room, and witness did so. After the gentleman was in the room, witness left and returned to the office. About five or ten minutes later the prisoner came down hastily, and began talking to the night clerk. Mr. Barrett sent witness after an officer, but after going some distance he was unable to find one, and returned. As he was going out of the door some one said, "Go as quick as lightning." When he returned and reported his failure, Mr. Barrett said it was all right, they had got one. When he showed the elder gentleman up-stairs, witness knocked at the door and received the answer, "Come in." Witness then opened the door with his right hand and went in first, and the elder gentleman passed in on the left. As the gentleman entered the room he looked at witness in a manner which seemed to say, "You are not wanted here," and witness, so understanding the looks, at once left. The elderly gentleman went behind the door as if to shut it.

TESTIMONY OF H. C. BARRETT.

H. C. Barrett, cashier of the Sturtevant House, was next called and testified that he had been so engaged for over a year. He had known the deceased about two years, and had known Frank Walworth about the same time. Witness went on duty on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock and remained until 6 P. M., and was on duty when Frank Walworth registered his name. He thought it was about 3 o'clock when he registered his name. The prisoner said he had just arrived by the train and wanted a room. The prisoner made no inquiries about any street or part of the City, but went up to his room, where he remained perhaps an hour. Witness had no conversation with Frank the second time, except the mere remark that they would take supper together, after which Frank went out, returning about 7 o'clock, when he asked what time witness would go to supper. At 8 o'clock both went to supper together, when they conversed on general subjects. Frank never spoke of his father, nor on any subject that would have a bearing on this case. After supper, which lasted half an hour, both returned down stairs to the office, and parted company. He next saw Frank at 6:30 on Tuesday morning, when he came down-stairs. Prior to this time, the night-clerk asked which was Mr. Frank Walworth's room, and witness replied No. 267. A gentleman was waiting, who the witness recognized as Mr. Walworth, Sr. The bell-boy went up to the room, and witness saw Mr. Walworth, Sr., sitting in the office, but did not see him go up-stairs. Witness was engaged in his business at the desk, when Frank came up, and calling him by name, said: "I have shot my father, and want a policeman." Witness said, in a surprised way, "You don't mean that you have shot your father," and he said, "Yes, I have shot him four times." Frank did not seem excited, and assigned no reason for shooting him, only requested that a policeman might be sent for. He sent the bell-boy for an officer. Witness was more surprised than excited, but had no recollection of any one saying "quick as lightning." Frank settled his bill, and requested witness to write a telegram for him, addressed to C. Walworth, Albany, and bearing the words "I have shot father; look after mother." The dispatch was signed by the witness with the name "Frank Walworth." Frank remained in the office until the officer arrived. Witness said to Frank, "I am sorry you have done it." Witness understood that Frank was perfectly willing and rather anxious to give himself up. Since Frank gave himself up to the policeman, witness had not seen him, although he had visited the prison for that purpose.

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. KEATING.

Stephen Keating, Sergeant of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, testified that he was on duty at the desk in the station on Tuesday morning from 6 to 8 o'clock. At 6:45 A. M. Frank H. Walworth entered the station with a young man, and said he had shot his father, and wanted to give himself up. Witness sent to the hotel to ascertain the truth of the story, and while Sergt. Mullen was absent Frank took a revolver from his pocket and said, "This is the pistol I shot him with." [The pistol was produced and handed to the Coroner.] The witness asked Frank if he had killed him, and he replied, "He must be dead, as he was nearly so when I saw him last." Prisoner showed witness where the powder had burnt his hair. Witness asked him why he had done it. The only reason he gave was "that his father and mother had not lived together for some time, and his father had threatened to shoot both him and his mother some time ago." Witness asked Frank how long previous to the shooting had he seen his father, and he said, "Not since last Fall." Witness asked him if he had had any trouble with his father that morning before he shot him, and he replied "No." Witness stood by while the prisoner was being searched, but nothing was found beyond a pen-knife and some money. When the knife was taken away Frank asked, "Are you afraid I shall commit suicide? If so you are mistaken." He was then taken to the cells. Some little time after, Dr. Childs visited the prisoner, when he gave Dr. Childs a message to send by telegraph to Mr. Hardin, in Illinois, with the words, "I shot father this morn." The cause of the delay this morning in leaving the Tombs was that the prisoner was engaged with his counsel in consultation.

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. MULLEN.

Washington Mullen, Sergeant of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, testified that on Tuesday morning he went to the Sturtevant House to ascertain the truth of Frank Walworth's story, and then returned to the station. Soon after, Mr. Louis Leland and Dr. Mulford came to the station, and witness went with them to the Coroner, thence to the hotel, and searched the body for a pistol or other property. In the inside coat pocket witness found the letter, written apparently by Frank T. Walworth, and a bunch of keys in the pantaloons pocket.

Dr. Marsh next detailed the result of the post-mortem examination, as already published in full in THE TIMES.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then retired, and shortly after 4 o'clock returned with the following verdict:

"We find that Mansfield T. Walworth came to his death from shock and internal hemorrhage, the result of a pistol-shot wound of the chest, said pistol having been discharged at the hands of Frank H. Walworth, at the Sturtevant House, Broadway, New-York, on Tuesday morning, June 3, 1873."

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

The prisoner, in reply to the usual questions, gave his name as Frank Hardin Walworth, aged nineteen years, born at and resident of Saratoga, but engaged in no business at present. In answer to the question what he had to say, if anything, to the charge, he said: I am guilty of no crime. I will make a statement. My father treated my mother very cruelly for years. Incensed against his own father for putting his little share of the property in trust, so that my mother and the family got something out of it, my father kept writing letters to my mother full of imprecations against his father. He wrote to her, among other things, "I will kill your boys and defeat the d—d scoundrel in his grave, and cut off his d—d name forever." He also threatened my mother's life. About three years ago he beat my mother cruelly. I was not present, but saw the marks. When I heard this I loaded a pistol belonging to a cousin of mine, and have carried it. I supposed my father was armed, at least when he came to see us. My uncle, Clarence Walworth, has been as a father to us. He recently proposed to take me to Europe with him. I was troubled about leaving my mother without a protector. On Sunday last I wrote this to my uncle, that I must go and see my father, and whether I could go to Europe or not would depend on that interview, from the fact that I wanted to get reliable assurances that he would not molest my mother during my absence. I had no intention of killing him. When he came into my room I asked him to sit down. He did so. I spoke to him of his conduct, and said: "Promise me that you will neither shoot my mother, nor insult her nor any of the family any further." He answered me, "I promise," but with a look which, to my mind, implied contempt, and a reverse of the intent to keep the promise. He had just before put his hand up to his breast as if to pull out a pistol. I am unconscious of having fired more than three times. He closed on me rapidly. His breast was upon me when I fired the last time. I do not think he said anything the whole interview but what I have stated.

The prisoner was then taken to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Obsequies of Mr. Walworth at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 6.—The remains of Mansfield Tracy Walworth arrived here at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon, and were followed to the grave by a large portion of the relatives of the deceased residing here, and others from abroad; among them, Rev. Dr. Backus, of Schenectady, and Ezra M. and Clarence T. Jenkins, of Albany. Mrs. Walworth and her son, with Father Clarence Walworth, occupied one of the carriages. At the cemetery the burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Camp, of Saratoga Springs.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Designation of Police Surgeons for Eighteen Precincts.

The Board of Police held a long session yesterday. The first part of the session was consumed by the appearance before the board of thirty physicians, applicants for the positions of police surgeons, who had been summoned to appear for personal examination. The board then went into secret session, and after adjournment, Mr. Hawley, the chief clerk, announced that the following physicians had been designated by the board as police surgeons, who may be called in by the Captains of the precincts to which they are designated in case of necessity:

First and Twenty-fourth Precincts—Dr. John N. Merrill, No. 20 Greenwich-street; Dr. Isaac R. Stager, No. 79 Whitehall-street.

Fifth Precinct—Dr. James Kennedy, No. 42 Laight-street.

Seventh Precinct—Dr. Hans Powell, No. 184 East Broadway.

Eighth Precinct—Dr. —— Crowell, No. 555 Broome-street; Dr. Stephen J. Clark, No. 148 West Houston-street; Dr. Alonzo J. Chadsey, No. 288 Spring-street.

Ninth Precinct—Dr. Hamilton Walker, No. 410 West Twenty-third-street.

Tenth Precinct—Dr. J. F. Saville, No. 113 Forsyth-street.

Twelfth Precinct—Dr. George Steinert, No. 207 East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street.

Thirteenth Precinct—Dr. Nathan S. Roberts, No. 13 Attorney-street.

Fourteenth Precinct—Dr. Daniel Cook, No. 367 Broome-street.

Sixteenth Precinct—Dr. C. H. Wade, No. 338 West Nineteenth-street; Dr. O. B. Wells, No. 318 West Twentieth-street; Dr. —— MacLeod, No. 357 West Eighteenth-street.

Seventeenth Precinct—Dr. Gustave Treskatis, No. 81 East Fourth-street.

Nineteenth Precinct—Dr. Henry E. Henderson, No. 784 Lexington-avenue; Dr. Wm. W. Strew, Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street.

Twentieth Precinct—Dr. John Osborn, No. 259 West Thirty-fourth-street; Dr. D. F. Fetter, No. 262 West Thirty-fourth-street.

Twenty-first Precinct—Dr. Wm. T. White, No. 130 East Thirtieth-street.

Twenty-second Precinct—Dr. Edward Harwood, No. 154 West Forty-ninth-street; Dr. Wm. A. Ewing, No. 154 West Forty-eighth-street.

Twenty-ninth Precinct—Dr. Edward Bradley, No. 1 West Twenty-fourth-street.

Thirty-second Precinct—Dr. Wm. Frothingham, Washington Heights; Dr. Geo. F. Jackson, Washington Heights.

The rest of the designations, it is expected, will be made to-day.

A number of delinquent policemen were brought before the board yesterday for trial; none of the cases, however, were of public interest. Patrolmen Charles Dalton, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and John Nixon, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were dismissed the department yesterday, having been previously tried and found guilty of improper and unbecoming conduct.

Court of General Sessions—A Highway Robber Sent to Sing Sing for Twenty Years.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Louis Meyer, charged with stealing a horse, valued at $190, the property of William Doty, No. 331 Tenth-avenue, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

Sarah Jones, a colored domestic, charged with stealing a pair of gold ear-rings from Mrs. Sarah W. Booth, of No. 136 Madison-avenue, by whom she was employed, was found guilty of petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Patrick McLoughlin, of No. 102 Mulberry-street, was placed on trial, charged with robbery in the first degree. The evidence showed that on the night of the 18th May, Henry Egan of No. 120 Mulberry-street, was attacked by the prisoner, who struck him on the shoulder with some instrument, breaking his collar-bone and felling him to the ground. McLoughlin then beat and kicked the complainant, tore away the side of his vest, robbed him of his pocket-book containing $40, and ran into an alley-way. Egan made an alarm, and shortly afterward the prisoner was arrested coming out of the alley-way, and identified by the complainant. One of the officers found a slung-shot on McLoughlin's person. The prisoner stoutly denied having committed the offense, and stated that he was not aware of having a slung-shot on his person. Assistant District Attorney H. Russell, in an able address, asked that the prisoner be convicted and society protected. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. Recorder Hackett said that persons of the class to which McLoughlin belonged should be taught that the officers of the law would not be deterred from doing their duty and protecting the community. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be kept in State Prison at hard labor for twenty years. On hearing his sentence the cowardly ruffian cried like a child.

In Part II., before Judge Sutherland, James McMahon, charged with the larceny of clothing and money to the amount of $53, the property of John McTernan, No. 11 West-street, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for three years. Mary Jane Vincent, colored, indicted for stealing $140 from Henry H. Wilson, of No. 75 Vandam-street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge. Thomas Murray, charged with drawing a revolver on William Smith, keeper of the saloon No. 515 Broome-street, on the 21st May, was found guilty of an assault, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. A young surgeon, named Thomas Steinagel, nephew of Mr. Augustus Brown, keeper of the baths at Sixty-sixth-street and East River, charged with shooting at Oscar Wester, one of a party of youths who trespassed on Mr. Brown's park, was tried and acquitted. The Court then adjourned until Monday.

Base-Ball Notes.

The Mutuals play the White Stockings of Philadelphia, on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, this afternoon.

Dug. Allison, of the Resolute Club of Elizabeth, N. J., has resigned the captaincy of the nine, and it is probable he will be succeeded by Fleet.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Harlem Flats—The Prospect of Cholera—The Rendering Nuisance—Condition of the Streets.

The Board of Health met yesterday, Prof. Chandler in the chair. The Chairman of the Finance Committee was empowered to purchase 3,000 gallons of the Wessely disinfecting fluid at a price not to exceed 11¼ cents per gallon delivered at the Worth-street depot.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported that he had made an examination of the tidal lands situated east of Second-avenue, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth streets, in regard to which complaint had been made at a previous meeting of the board, and found that in many places these lands, which are subject to tidal overflow, are being filled with street-dirt and garbage, which, being exposed to the alternate influences of moisture and dryness, give off poisonous and offensive exhalations, by reason of organic decomposition. This material is received from scows belonging to the Street-cleaning Department, from which it is removed in carts and deposited as before stated, apparently without the application of disinfectants. The odors arising from the decomposition of this organic matter are, he says, very offensive and detrimental to health. He therefore recommends that the depositing of this material on said lands be discontinued, and that the amount already deposited be disinfected and covered with fresh earth.

Commissioner Henry Smith said that the Street-cleaning Department were ready and willing to do anything that the Board of Health would require in regard to the disinfection of this material, and the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee and the Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

A communication was received from Dr. Jacobi inclosing a series of practical suggestions in regard to nursing and feeding infants during the hot season. These suggestions were recently published in the columns of THE TIMES. The communication was referred to the Sanitary Committee, with power to have the same revised and printed for gratuitous distribution.

THE PROSPECT OF CHOLERA.

Dr. E. H. Janes, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following communication in regard to the appearance of cholera in this country:

Recent accounts furnish evidence that cholera has not only reappeared in Europe, but is also seriously threatening our own country. The breaking out of a disease "resembling cholera" in New-Orleans, its subsequent appearance in Memphis, together with its well-known habit of following the routes of human travel, leave us little doubt that our means of rapid communication may at an early day bring the disease to this City. From its approach by water we are well protected by an adequate system of quarantine, but we possess no such means of preventing its arrival by land, much less the scattering of its germs with the dejections from passengers suffering with "premonitory diarrhea" along the lines of the several railroads terminating here.

If the disease reaches this City it will probably do so by some of these routes of travel; and as there are apprehensions that this may occur at any time, I yesterday caused an inspection to be made of the different railroad depots, ferry houses, and the cheap lodgings for second-class car passengers, with a view to the immediate adoption of such preventive measures as may be applied to those points of influx, which are more likely, by giving lodgment to the poison, to become the earlier centres from which the disease may radiate. I have directed that special attention be given to disinfecting and cleansing the privies and water-closets connected with these places, as the ready means of destroying any germs of the disease which may be deposited there by persons from infected districts, either passing through the City, or during a temporary abode.

As it is now generally, if not universally admitted, that the germs of cholera poison exist in the discharges from persons having what is known as the "premonitory diarrhea," a diarrhea generally painless in its character, and so mild as not to excite the alarm of the patient or even the suspicion of his friends, it is of the utmost importance that early attention be given to such cases, the discharges be immediately disinfected, and the patient properly isolated. The disinfectant which I have directed for present use is the old mixture which has proved so reliable on previous occasions, viz: Ten pounds sulphate of iron, five gallons of water, and one-half a pint of common carbolic acid. In order to give full publicity to what are now regarded as the most approved precautionary measures against cholera, it is desirable that a set of instructions be prepared, not only for the public Press, but that printed copies be furnished to the agents of steam-ships, from both foreign and domestic ports; to railroad officials, to the proprietors of hotels, to emigrant and sailor boarding-houses, to cheap and vagrant lodging houses, and all similar places where strangers congregate. The same method of disinfection applied to the sinks and water-closets of private houses, if made general, would not only cleanse the house drains, but through these the public sewers would be deprived of a greater portion of their poisonous gases. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that some action be taken by which the desired information and instructions may be circulated as above proposed, without delay.

The report was referred to the Sanitary Committee for consideration.

THE RENDERING NUISANCE.

The following report was presented by the Sanitary Committee in relation to the New-York Rendering Company, against whose establishment at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, numerous complaints have been heretofore made:

This company is engaged in the removal of dead animals and offal from the City under a contract made by the Mayor, City Inspector, and Recorder, on the part of the City, and the Long Island Bone Laboratory in 1865. By the terms of the contract the company engaged for a period of ten years to remove beyond the City limits, at least daily, and as much oftener as the City Inspector required, all dead animals and offal. The contract specifies that the animals are to be removed in barges, and the offal in boxes, both being so covered as to prevent the escape of foul gases. In executing the contract the company conveyed the materials down the bay until they passed the City limits, and then threw the mass overboard. The consequence was that with the next incoming tide the putrefying carcasses were brought back to the City and the river fronts, and the nuisance created became unendurable. As the company had fulfilled the terms of the contract in removing the materials beyond the City limits, there was no power of preventing the recurrence of this nuisance.

In 1867–8 the company undertook to render the dead animals and offal in large boats at the dock, Thirty-eighth-street and North River. The chief features of the process were the immediate disposal of the animal and offal in steam-tight tanks, and the destruction of all gases evolved by combustion. This process has from time to time been improved, and the company have substituted for the old boats first used a large and commodious hulk. Notwithstanding all these improvements, the works have been a source of constant complaint by the citizens of that district, and the demand for the abatement of the business as a nuisance has been repeatedly made. The company, on the contrary, allege that they are performing their part of the contract in as inoffensive a manner as possible.

In order to give all parties concerned an opportunity to be heard on this subject, and to enable this Board to come to a definite and satisfactory conclusion as to its powers and duties in the matter of the contract for the removal of dead animals and offal and the abatement of nuisances growing out of the execution of the contract, the Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee be directed to give the New-York Rendering Company and all parties opposed to the continuance of their works at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, a hearing at the rooms of the Board of Health, No. 301 Mott-street, on Thursday, June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The resolution recommended by the Sanitary Committee was adopted, and the hearing will take place on Thursday next.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

A report of the Sanitary Committee was also presented in relation to the condition of the streets as far as regards their cleanliness. The reports sets forth that the streets, in most instances, were not thoroughly and properly cleaned, and were not in a good sanitary condition. The report recommended that the garbage be separated from the ashes, and be removed during the night. This report, although read before the board and discussed by the members, and proposed for publication, was for some unexplained reason withheld from the Press by order of Prof. Chandler, although the reporters present requested permission to copy it.

After the report was read, Mr. Henry Smith said that the report was true. The City was cleaner now than it had been at this season for years past.

Dr. Smith remarked that it was true that the City was cleaner now than it had been for some time, but he insisted, notwithstanding, that the streets were not thoroughly and properly cleaned as required by law.

Mr. Henry Smith said it was impracticable to separate the garbage from the other street-refuse, as they could not dispose of it. The Board of Police had advertised for bids for the purchase of this stuff, but had not received a single offer. The city of Boston received last year $11,000 for the garbage which cost them $80,000 to collect, but the contractors state that they will not pay more than $4,000 for it next year. The question is, what is to be done with it? It can't be sold, and there was no way to dispose of it. The members of the Boston Board of Health were here and inspected the streets, and found that they were cleaner than those of Boston, and the streets of Philadelphia were much dirtier than those in this City. He had personally inspected all the streets below Thirty-fourth-street, and did not find a single dirty street. The pavements in some of the streets were in such a bad condition that the streets could not be properly cleaned, but the Board of Police had no power to remedy this evil.

Dr. Stephen Smith said that he had no doubt of the truth of the report.

Mr. Henry Smith said he had grave doubts of the truth of the statements contained in the report, and should object to its acceptance.

The report was thereupon laid on the table, and the following resolution, which accompanied it, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby directed to report to the Sanitary Committee at least once in each week the condition of the streets in the City as to cleanliness, and that the committee forward said reports to this board, with such recommendations as to additional cleaning as, in its opinion, are necessary to keep the streets, avenues, and public places clean.

Prof. Chandler, the President of the Board, remarked that he had made an inspection of the City and did not find any of the streets dirty or dangerous as far as the public health was concerned.

Complaints in regard to the bad condition of the pavements in front of No. 80 South-street, in North Moore-street, between Washington and Greenwich streets, in Frankfort and Vandewater streets, in front of No. 125 East Fiftieth-street, and in Lexington-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, were referred to the Department of Public Works.

The bill of the Long Island Bone Laboratory for removing offal and dead animals from the City for the month of May, amounting to $1,250, was ordered to be certified by the President and Secretary and sent to the Controller for payment.

THE GRAND LODGE.

Installation of Officers—Adoption of the New Constitution—Business Transacted.

At the morning session of the Grand Lodge, yesterday, after prayer by the R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain, and reading of minutes, the grand officers elect for the ensuing year were brought forward and duly installed in ample form. During the installation, M. W. Clinton F. Paige occupied the East, and conducted the ceremonies. These services concluded, R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne presented his credentials as representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, residing near the Grand Jurisdiction, and was duly received and accredited as such. M. W. John L. Lewis was also received as representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

M. W. Joseph D. Evans, from the Special Committee on the Masonic Dead of the Year, referred to in the Grand Master's address, presented suitable resolutions, which were adopted.

R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, from the other special committee appointed on that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the return of a portion of the moneys contributed for the relief of Chicago Masons, also presented report, which was accepted and the resolutions contained ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

M. W. L. B. Englesly, Past Grand Master of Masons of Vermont, was introduced and received with the grand honors.

R. W. Frank M. Hopkins, from Committee on Charity, presented report recommending certain appropriations, which was properly disposed of.

The consideration of the new constitution was then resumed, and the section, laid over, relating to the revenues of the Grand Lodge, was discussed at some length. The proposition laying an additional per capita tax of fifty cents, to be appropriated to the Hall and Asylum Fund, this provision remaining in force for five years, was adopted. (This action adds $40,000 per year to the resources of the Grand Lodge.) The debate on all the sections being concluded, M. W. John L. Lewis, from the Special Committee, then reported the constitution as a whole complete, embraced in sixty-three sections and seventy-six general statutes, which report was accepted, and the paper subsequently almost unanimously adopted. It now becomes the law governing the grand body, one of its sections repealing all constitutions heretofore made, or in operation. The new instrument, during its progress, has been carefully and ably discussed, and it is claimed by its advocates that the Grand Lodge will, under its provisions, enter upon a new era of prosperity and usefulness. M. W. Brother Lewis afterward reported a code of procedure to be used in Masonic trials and appeals, in accord with the new constitution, which report was received, and the code adopted.

R. W. James W. Husted, from the Committee on Warrants, reported adversely to the restoration of Louisville Lodge, the warrant of which was surrendered in 1872; also recommended that the matter of the restoration of Raymond Lodge be referred to the Grand Master with power. Report accepted.

W. James E. Morrison, from the Committee on Work and Lectures, and R. W. Geo. H. Winslow, from Committee on the Exemplification of the Standard Work, presented reports which were accepted, setting forth that Grand Lecturer Raymond had discharged his duties well, and that the work was being properly performed.

R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne offered a resolution providing for the procurement of a new Grand Lodge banner, and of a suitable flag for the Temple. A motion was also made by a floor brother, looking to an arrangement in the seating of the new Grand Lodge Room, providing that the representative of each lodge have a special chair assigned, with number of lodge attached, and that the various districts be assigned seats together. This last resolution was subsequently referred to the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum.

R. W. Jesse B. Anthony, from the Committee on the Hall and Asylum Fund, offered a report, which was accepted, in which the directors of the fund were congratulated upon the progress of the great work in their charge, while greater liberality and earnestness were enjoined upon the craft in completing the labors begun.

A recess was then taken to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following is a review in brief of the business transacted at the afternoon session:

R. W. E. E. Thorne, for the information of masters of lodges of this City and Brooklyn, stated that the funeral of the late M. W. James L. Orr, would probably occur on Thursday or Friday of next week; but, as it was impossible to fix upon the day, owing to uncertainty in the arrival of the remains, notices would be inserted in the daily papers, if possible, the day before the funeral, or on the morning of the day itself. From these notices, he added, brothers of lodges would be informed as to the time to assemble in their various lodge-rooms, and of the place assigned them in the line of procession.

On motion of W. James E. Morrison, the six highest elected officers of the Grand Lodge were appointed a committee to redistrict the various lodges throughout the jurisdiction.

On motion, votes of thanks were tendered to Bro. Keating, of Keating's Band, and to the officers and members of St. Cecile and other lodges of this City and Brooklyn, for music rendered at the opening of the Annual Communication.

M. W. Grand Master Fox appointed M. W. James Gibson, R. W. Jesse B. Anthony, and W. M. Pinner Committee on Foreign Correspondence for the ensuing year. The following members of the Grand Lodge were also appointed by the Grand Master for the terms specified: Commissioners of Appeals, in accordance with a section of the new constitution providing for the establishment of such a commission, R. W. Andrew E. Suffern, Haverstraw, Chief Commissioner, three years; R. W. Wm. T. Woodruff, New-York, two years; W. Joseph J. Couch, Brooklyn, one year; W. John A. De Remur, Schenectady, three years; R. W. Alex. T. Goodwin, Utica, three years; R. W. Geo. O. Baker, Clyde, one year, and R. W. David F. Day, Buffalo, two years, Commissioners.

On motion of R. W. Deputy Grand Master Thorne, it was ordered that memorial pages in the printed transactions be set aside in memory of R. W. Samuel R. Kirkham, of Puritan Lodge, Past Grand Steward, and Bro. Henry E. Sharpe, of New-York Lodge, recently deceased, the latter brother having died while rendering distinguished service to the Hall and Asylum Fund in the management of the Masonic Fair.

W. Gideon D. Pond, from the Committee on Printing, presented a report recommending that 3,000 copies of the new constitution, code, and rules of proceeding be printed, which was adopted.

From the Committee on Finance, Rev. Edmund L. Judson presented report providing for the expenses of the Grand Lodge incurred during the past year and for the current expenses of the present, including appropriations to the various relief boards, salaries of officers, &c. Upon some of the appropriations recommended a good deal of discussion was indulged in, but the report, without change, was finally adopted.

M. W. John L. Lewis, from Committee on the Condition of Masonry presented report setting forth that the fraternity throughout the State was in a most healthy condition, and congratulating the present grand officers upon this auspicious fact. Report accepted.

R. W. Andrew E. Suffern, presented the report of the Committee on Appeals, and proper action was taken by the Grand Lodge in reference to the various individual cases referred to in the said report.

The new Masonic districts, as reported from the committee appointed for the purpose, as above noted, it was announced by the Grand Master and indorsed by the Grand Lodge, would henceforth be as follows:

First District—Lodges in Queens and Suffolk Counties. Second District—Brooklyn, east of Washington-avenue. Third District—Brooklyn, west of Washington-avenue. Fourth District—Lodges in Richmond County and New-York up to No. 156. Fifth District—New-York Lodges between Nos. 156 and 245. Sixth District—Lodges between Nos. 245 and 371. Seventh District—New-York Lodges between Nos. 371 and 600. Eighth District—New-York Lodges between Nos. 600 and 739. Ninth District—Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess Counties. Tenth District—Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster. Eleventh District—Greene, Delaware, and Schoharie. Twelfth District—Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany, and Schenectady. Thirteenth District—Washington, Saratoga, Warren, and Essex. Fourteenth District—Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Herkimer. Fifteenth District—St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton. Sixteenth District—Jefferson and Lewis. Seventeenth District—Oneida and Madison. Eighteenth District—Otsego, Chenango, and Broome. Nineteenth District—Onondaga, Oswego, Cayuga, and Cortland. Twentieth District—Tompkins, Schuyler, Tioga, and Chemung. Twenty-first District—Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, and Yates. Twenty-second District—Monroe, Livingston, Genesee, and Wyoming. Twenty-third District—Steuben and Allegany. Twenty-fourth District—Orleans and Niagara. Twenty-fifth District—Erie. Twenty-sixth District—Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. The New-York lodges working in the German tongue form an additional district, and those in this City working in other languages another.

A resolution was adopted tendering thanks to the various committees of the session.

Some further routine business of no special importance was then transacted, when, with prayer by R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was adjourned sine die, after one of the most laborious and important sessions in its history.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

Camping on Fish Creek—Abundance of Good Fishing—Life on the Raquette River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP ON UPPER SARANAC,
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS,
Tuesday, May 27, 1873.

Our camp is pitched to-day on an elevated, rocky, barren promontory, overlooking the Upper Saranac Lake, where Fish Creek, the outlet of Big Squam, Little Squam, Fort Clear, and Floodwood Lakes, debouches from the west.

We spread our canvas on these desert rocks at an elevation of 400 feet above the lake to elude the ravages of black flies, midges, and mosquitoes that fairly swarm upon the lake shore and all about the mouth of Fish Creek. I have camped in the wilderness of Maine, of Muskoka, Canada, New-Brunswick, and the Adirondacks at all seasons, from May to December, and have suffered little from those scourges of the forest, flies and insects. The stratagem by which I shun their torments is to select a camp on a high elevation destitute of trees, and perpetually fanned by the breezes of the wilderness, where no guide would ever make an ascent from choice, and far above the insect-breeding swamps.

About our camp to-day it is as bleak and barren as Mount Washington, or the granite summit of Mount Desert Island. Not a green thing, not a foliated tree or shrub! A few dead pines, the growth of another century, strewn upon naked rocks, or left standing by the fierce winds that sweep from summit to summit and crag to crag, are blackened and charred by desolating fires. We could scarce find soil enough to anchor our tent, or spread our bed of boughs brought from the valley beneath us. But what a view! How rich in magnificent scenery! What an inspiration is gained by a glance! North, south, east, and west the horizon is bounded by the sublime summits and picturesque outlines of the Adirondack Mountains. At our feet lies spread out in matchless beauty the blue waters of that great lake of the wilderness, the Upper Saranac. Other smaller lakes gleam in the light of a noonday sun like sheets of silver. The virgin forests which lumbermen have never desecrated with devastating ax, are arrayed in vernal splendor. On his airy pinions the eagle soars above us, and at evening the cry of the loon mingles with those of the owl and wolf. When I tell you this you will not be surprised to learn that those who have trembled for fate in the frail shells of the Saranac waters, or bent their ashen paddles from Martin's through the Lower Saranac and Round Lakes up to Bartlett's, and thence via the popular route through Upper Saranac, Spitfire, and St. Regis Lakes to Paul Smith's, have beheld some of the most gorgeous and magnificent views on this continent. Their eyes have looked upon scenery irresistible in its charming power and of bewildering beauty, such as was never revealed to others.

These forests are completely denuded of the usual throng of Summer visitors. The solitude and seclusion of half a century ago are undiminished by the presence of pleasure-seekers. At Martin's, on the Lower Saranac; at Paul Smith's, on St. Regis Lake, and at Bartlett's, at the head of Round Lake, a few fishermen are stopping, who make daily excursions to the trolling-grounds and trout-streams. Among camping parties we are the first to spread our tents in this part of the Adirondacks. We failed to see a single canoe while paddling thirty miles on Raquette River. Not a tourist or hunter did we hail on Tupper's Lake. Later in the season there is a prospect that there will be an unprecedented rush. Every guide has numerous engagements, and every cedar shell will be pressed into service. When the deer begin to change to the "red," when they wade into the shallows of the lakes to elude the torments of flies, cool their lithe limbs and nimble pasterns, and gather fatness from the succulent lilies of the water, sportsmen will multiply, and the forests will become full of enthusiastic and ambitious hunters. In less than thirty days the usual tide of Summer tourists will set in in this direction.

Better trout fishing in the early season was never found anywhere than the Saranac waters have afforded since the middle of May. I have never feasted on finer lake trout than the delighted guests at Martin's, Smith's, or Bartlett's are daily taking in the Upper and Lower Saranac and St. Regis Lakes, on minnow gang and silver spoons. No less successful have we been with our squids and flies, and trolling-gear. At the Middle Rapids, on the river between Round Lake and the Lower Saranac, and at every fishing-ground on the Raquette, speckled trout abound of extraordinary size. Tardy fishermen, who come a few days too late to find the speckled tenants of these rivers, will miss the richest sport that ever rewarded the skill and toil of sportsmen.

Rev. J. Clement French, of Brooklyn, who finds his annual hunter's paradise about Jessup's River, Dug Mountain, Lewey and Cedar Lakes, a hundred miles south of here, told me, in July last, that he doubted whether the world produced such speckled trout as are caught in Jessup's River. Out of those same waters I have allured trout of four and four and a half pounds weight, and, until the present week, it was never my fortune to have the speckled treasures of the North American waters break surface for me in any part of the United States or Canada of equal size. The resources of the Adirondack waters in speckled trout, if properly protected from the greed of pot-fishermen, catching when the season is "off," and left undisturbed in their native streams and spawning beds by tanneries and saw-mills, would supply the sporting wants of fishermen for many years. Much as the Adirondacks have been hunted and fished, game and trout are still found in great abundance. Deer are more abundant this Spring than at any season for many years. I have trodden portions of the wilderness during the present week where deer tracks were as plenteous as the foot-prints of cattle in a pasture. Yesterday a fine buck peered out of the bush within rifle-shot of us while flying-fishing on Fish Creek. He turned away into the cover of the thicket deliberately and unaffrighted, and it took more self-denial than I ever thought I possessed to restrain my inclination to shoot him down. He will probably fare worse at the hands of another hunter before the end of Autumn. To-day our guide, Chester, reports having seen another at Floodwood Lake, five miles above the mouth of Fish Creek.

Old fishermen who have not been over their accustomed stamping grounds in this region for two or three years will experience disappointment in finding Raquette River set back by a dam below Tupper's Lake, the foot of Seong Lake, a distance of more than thirty miles. There is now a depth of fifty feet in the river where formerly trout leaped from purling rifts, and fishermen lashed the rapids from rocks that defied the current in mid-stream. There is no longer any fly-fishing on Raquette River, above Setting Pole Rapids, seven miles down the river from Tupper's Lake. But there is a wildness and grandeur still on the flooded portion of the Raquette River.

Through the tops of gigantic trees instead of at their base glides the swift canoe, more like a balloon in the air than a boat upon the water. It tries your nerves to think that higher up than birds once dared to brood their young you paddle through the branches. No visitor to the Adriondacks should miss a pilgrimage through the once wild and picturesque but now desolated course of the Raquette River. It is a journey to be remembered; but employ a guide who will not loose his bearings at the "Ox Bow," nor must you think to cast the fly at the rapids, where speckled beauties bounded bounded into the air, before the lure had struck the surface. Rapids or trout are no longer there. Below the dam, at Raquette Pond, at the famous Setting Pole Rapids, the tourist may exercise all the aptitude and skill in handling line and rod with which nature has endowed him, and that, too, with extraordinary success and pleasure. It would make even my forest friend Wyman, of New-York, pine for the white foam and mist of the Muskoka River.

But it is bedtime, and all of my companions are already wrapped in slumber, so I will close this wandering letter, written, as you will see, on wrapping paper. My candle is nearly burned out, so I will bid you good night, intending to send my notes by the guide, who goes back to "civilization" in the morning for supplies.

ACHILLES.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Salaries of the Supervisors—The Nominations for Police Justices.

The members of the Board of Aldermen are going to test the question as to whether or not they are entitled to an extra $2,000 per annum for their services as supervisors. The members of the board belonging to the legal profession seem to think they certainly are entitled to this extra compensation, on the ground that, as the particular clause of the old charter giving them this amount for their services has not been expressly repealed, it is still in force. The new charter, however, says: "Nor shall any officer under the City Government hold or retain an office under the County Government, except when he holds such office ex officio, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, and in such case he shall draw no salary for such ex officio office." But the question may arise as to whether the Aldermen are supervisors ex officio or not. Section 4 of the charter merely says: "The Aldermen shall, from the time of the passage of this act, be the Supervisors of the County of New-York." At a recent meeting of the board the question was discussed at some length by Messrs. Cooper, Ottendorfer, and Hackett, the last-named gentleman stating that the matter would speedily be placed before the courts. Should the courts decide in favor of the board, it will take an extra $30,000 per annum out of the tax-payers' pockets for services which are sufficiently well paid already. The Board of Aldermen usually meet once a week and the Supervisors once, or say, on an average, allowing for special sessions, 120 times a year, and for this they are now paid $4,000 each, or about $33 per session. This would seem to be ample remuneration for the services rendered.

No movement has yet been made by the Mayor toward the selection and appointment of the "two persons who, together with the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, shall be Commissioners of Accounts." These officials, according to the charter, can be appointed and removed at the pleasure of the Mayor.

Office-seekers suffered a terrible disappointment yesterday on learning that the Mayor would not be down-town at all during the day. On Monday a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will probably be held, and it is quite likely that all the nominations the Mayor has to make will be sent in then, or at the next meeting of the board, as his Honor, it is said, is beginning to feel the effect of his close attention to business, and has expressed his intention of taking a holiday of some duration. During his absence Alderman Vance will, of course, be acting Mayor.

OPENING OF CREEDMOOR.

The Contests to Commence 21st Instant—Matches and Prizes.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 194 Broadway, Col. W. C. Church in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $2,188 56 to the credit of the association. The Secretary reported that he had received applications for entries, for the different matches, from numbers of individuals, as well as from teams of regiments. The Sixth, Tenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third New-York Regiments, the Second New-Jersey, and a Connecticut regiment had already signified their intention to compete. The preparations at the Creedmor Range were reported as being nearly completed. It was decided to open the range on the 21st inst., and the Committee on Invitations was directed to notify Gov. Dix of the fact, and request his presence. A number of veterans on Ward's Island having made application to be engaged on the range as markers, it was decided to employ them in that capacity. Gen. Duryea having expressed his intention to organize a corps of police, to be armed with breech-loading rifles, a resolution was adopted offering the use of the range to the police for practice.

The first match to be shot on the day of opening will commence at 10:30 A. M., and is open only to members of the association.

The range will be 200 yards, with any military rifle whose minimum trigger pull is six pounds. Five rounds will be fired standing, each competitor to be allowed two sighting shots. An entrance fee of $1 will be charged for this and the second match. The second match, to commence simultaneously with the first, is open to members only, and will be shot at 200 yards with any rifle not less than ten pounds, weight, having a minimum pull of three pounds. No telescope or front aperture sight allowed. The prizes for each of the above matches will be—1st, gold badge and $20; 2d, $15; 3d, $10; 4th, $5.

The third match, the National Guard competition, will commence at 12:30, and is open to teams of twelve from each regiment. All competitors to appear in uniform, and be members in good standing of their regiments. Distance 200 and 500 yards, with the rifle used by the regiment of the competitor. Five rounds and two sighting shots allowed. No entrance fee will be charged for this match. The first prize will be the gold badge of the association and $50; second, a gold-mounted Winchester rifle; third, $25; fourth, $20; fifth, $15; sixth, $10; and seventh to twelfth, six prizes of $5 each. A further sum of $50 will be divided among the team making the highest score. The fourth match, the Ward breech-loading competition for rapidity and accuracy, is open to all comers, and will commence at 2:30 P. M. Any military breech-loader may be used, the loading to be from a cartridge-box to be approved by the Range Committee. Time one minute; distance 100 yards. There will be an enfrance fee of $5 charged on this match. The first prize, presented by Gen. W. G. Ward, will be $150, and a second prize of $25 has been presented by the association.

Another of Capt. Byrnes' "Raids."

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Capt. Byrnes, with a number of his officers, undertook to make a "raid" on the policy dealers resident within the Fifteenth Precinct. This raiding business was first introduced to any extent by the late Superintendent of Police, and has never, as is well known, been attended with any permanent success. Indeed it has been frequently asserted that the "raid" was used merely as a means of shutting up the small dealers who were not backed by certain large policy bankers, and who were, therefore, unable to secure immunity from arrest. The circumstances attending yesterday's "raid" were very peculiar. The officers entered the shops of ten policy-dealers and seized the tickets. No precaution was taken to purchase tickets, although it is a well-known fact that to secure a conviction where the complainant has not actually purchased a voucher for the prize that are alleged to be given, is a matter of great difficulty. The following dealers were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held for trial by Justice Cox, each in $500 bail: Stephen Kent, No. 134 Clinton-place; John Kent, No. 13 South Fifth-avenue; Benjamin Simmons, No. 2 Amity-street; George Walter, No. 700 Broadway; Thos. Bigly, No. 64 East Thirteenth-street; Michael Nelson, No. 182 Mercer-street; Joseph Collins, No. 198 Wooster-street, and Charles Smith, No. 8 Amity-street. It is doubtful if any of these can be convicted.

Justice Cox expressed himself very much dissatisfied with the manner of the "raid." He did not think there was an honest intention on the part of Capt. Byrnes to shut up the policy-shops in his precinct, because if there had been, Simmons' head-quarters, at No. 272 Bowery, where 100 clerks were employed, and which "backed" the large majority of small dealers in the City, would have been first closed. Simmons' head-quarters is in Capt. Byrnes' precinct.

How the Money and Arms of the Mexican Liberals Went.

A suit has been commenced in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury, by Wm. Leach to recover against the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company insurance on the schooner Pacquet del Tampico, lost in the Gulf of Mexico in 1867. The facts of the case are as follows: In May, 1867, the schooner left New-York for Mexico, having on board a quantity of arms for the use of the Liberals. When near the port of Laguna, the schooner was boarded by some Imperialists, and, to save the arms from capture, they were thrown overboard. Proceeding on her voyage, she was subsequently found by three men who brought on board four packages, said to contain $30,000 in gold Mexican doubloons, most of which was intended to purchase arms for the Liberals, and a portion belonging to private individuals, and which for safety was placed among the ballast. In Mexico the schooner was loaded with logwood, and on her return voyage was wrecked in the Gulf. She was subsequently found waterlogged, but without the money on board. The defense to the suit is that the schooner was scuttled, thus avoiding the policy. The suit will probably occupy the greater portion of next week.

Abbott & Fuller and C. A. Da Costa appear for plaintiff; ex-Judge Porter and C. A. Hand for defendant.

American Bible Society.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society met at the Bible House Astor-place on the 5th inst., William H. Allen, LL.D., President, in the chair. Seven new auxiliaries were recognized. Communications were received from Mexico, Italy, Armenia, China, and Japan, giving hopeful news of the spread of the Word. Grants of books were made to kindred associations, local and foreign, the entire number donated being 8,057 volumes. It was resolved to print 5,000 copies of the Gospel by John in English character, in Japanese and English.

THE BIG PIPE FRAUDS.

How the City Has Been Robbed of Thousands of Dollars—Frauds in the Pay-Rolls.

Controller Green's pay-master, who was engaged in paying off the laborers on the public works, discovered, last December, that extensive frauds had been practiced by men who regularly every month presented themselves for payment in the names of laborers on the pay-rolls of the Department of Public Works, who were no longer employed, and by this false personation robbed the City Treasury of thousands of dollars monthly. The Controller being satisfied that such was the case, caused the arrest of four of the men so engaged, they having sworn that they were the persons whose names were falsely entered on the pay-rolls. The laborers were all paid on checks, or pay-tickets, given to them by the superintendent of the work employed by the Department of Public Works, certifying to the service performed by them, which pay-tickets they could obtain from that officer only through collusion. This man's name was John Noe, and he was directly charged with the fraud at the time. THE TIMES of Dec. 15, 1872, exposed the fraud, and endeavored to awaken public interest in the matter, but upon the following day the article in THE TIMES was pronounced to be false, and Noe's criminality indignantly denied, in a card addressed to the New-York Tribune by Mr. E. H. Tracy, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, who vouched for the honesty of Noe, as his appointee and an old hand in his employ, who was above suspicion, and also in another card addressed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the following day, from Mr. George M. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, indorsing all the statements of Mr. Tracy. Mr. Van Nort said:

The endeavor to reveal a gigantic swindle is a new undertaking [illegible] On Monday, the 9th inst. (December, 1872,) I was made aware of the final plans, [illegible] I felt willing to allow the Controller to take his own course, [illegible] He has pursued his own course, without consulting me in the matter, [illegible] which I am confident will be rendered as soon as both sides are shown.

Now, it appears after the imprisonment in the Tombs of the four men arrested last December, three of them have made a confession of their guilt, and one has been convicted before Judge Sutherland of "attempting to obtain money under false pretenses." Three of them have made affidavits of the facts, stating that they never worked a single day on the big pipes, or any other work of the Department of Public Works, but had steadily drawn money as wages from the City for about a year in the names of the men they personated by means of the pay-tickets given to them by Noe, the Superintendent, or by Rice, the time-keeper. Nearly all the money they received from the Pay-master was paid over to Noe and Rice, while they got only a small amount for their trouble of drawing the money [illegible]. Upon these affidavits being presented to the Grand Jury Noe was indicted, arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000. Since that time no further proceedings have been taken against these men, up to a few days ago, when, upon new affidavits of Pay-master Falls, bench warrants were issued for the arrest of Superintendent John Noe, of No. 163 East Eighty-third-street, John Rice, a time-keeper, and Thomas Rice, his brother, the two former being arrested, on Thursday, by Officer Sutton, of the Controller's Office. These men will now be prosecuted, and should be made examples of by adequate punishment to put a stop to frauds upon the City of this infamous character.

It is now believed that instead of only a few men being engaged in this nefarious business of false personation of laborers on the pay-rolls of the Department of Public Works, that it had been reduced to a regular system, and that there were from fifty to one hundred names of laborers on the pay-rolls credited with amounts averaging $40 per month to each one, who had never performed a stroke of work, all of whom had representatives who drew their pay regularly on the pay-tickets and swore to their identity. Besides these some twenty teams are credited when no teams have performed any service, for which an average of $110 each has been paid monthly, making a robbery of the City Treasury of several thousand dollars each month. It is understood from men who have worked on the big pipes that in the Spring of 1872 there were hundreds of men engaged in drawing pay from the City for work never performed, and sharing the proceeds with these men Noe and Rice, who were vindicated and so fully indorsed when their fraud was first discovered by the Chief Engineer and the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and it is understood that Noe was retained by Mr. Van Nort for two months after the Controller had caused the arrest of the men.

The attention of the Department of Public Works has been repeatedly called to the subject of the manner of doing the work on the big pipes. It has been done by the day. This system was commenced by Tweed, and gave places to thousands of his political retainers. The work was continued by Tweed's successor in the same manner, and it is only by the unaided energies of the Controller that the monstrous frauds perpetrated under this false system have been detected and broken up. The work of laying these big pipes is a disgrace to all who have been connected with its management. The frauds and the reckless wastefulness that have attended it are sufficient to warrant and call for the removal of all who have had it in charge, and are responsible for its continuance.

Mayor Havemeyer's message to the Common Council of last January notices some of the abuses connected with this system of managing the public works of the City and particularly in regard to the work of laying the big pipes, which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public consideration. We quote from the message as follows:

The system which has of late grown to such gigantic proportions, of permitting the heads of the departments to employ [illegible]

Our public works must be prosecuted with, under a well-devised system of contracts. [illegible]

Under a law passed in 1870, the Commissioner of Public Works was authorized to change the Croton Aqueduct from [illegible] to Ninety-third-street, [illegible] Up to the 20th December, 1872, [illegible] $2,104,628 04 [illegible] I have no doubt [illegible]

I recommend that this work be examined by competent engineers, [illegible]

ROME.

Possibility of Renewed Clerical Influence—Fresh Agitation—The Convent Property Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, May 19, 1873.

For a few days past Rome has been in a fever of protesting agitation. We have not had such evidence since the occupation of Rome, of the uncompromising opposition of the population to any and all measures which may open the way to the clerical party to the renewed exercise of political influence. The demonstrations the past week have been made for the purpose of influencing the majority in Parliament to shape the law in such a manner as to rid this city and province completely of the monastic orders. Public meetings for the purpose of a formal protest have been prohibited, and the other method common to Rome in the old times, of getting together in a silent crowd in the public square, has been resorted to. The place selected is the broad area before the Chamber of Deputies, at the hour when the afternoon session is closed. In the first days of this agitation the silence of the multitude was broken by applause or hisses as the Deputies pass out, according as they happened to be on the radical or conservative side. But this was put a stop to by the arrest by the police of a dozen or more of the bolder leaders of the demonstration. The square is occupied every day during the session by an unusual number of the police, and a military force is held in reserve in a neighboring building. The garrison of Rome has also been increased to the extent of three or four regiments. The Government acts wisely in seeing to it that Parliament is not subjected, in its deliberations, to popular intimidation; for such is the object of this display of force. But the authority keeps also in mind the possibility of a republican manifestation; for this element is far from being eliminated from Italian parliamentary or popular politics. The vein of the Government is that the Romans must be held in, as they are undisciplined in the enjoyment of their recently acquired rights.

PRESS SENTIMENT.

The newspaper which has the largest circulation here among the popular classes is *La Capitale*, the declared organ and open advocate of the Republic. An edition of the journal is sometimes sequestered, and the editor, the past week, has been put in prison on a vague charge of exciting to sedition. While we have reason to find fault with the Government for some of its measures, we are forced to recognize the fact that its task is one of extreme difficulty. It is obliged to contend with enemies within, and even more implacable foes without, and in endeavoring to steer clear of one peril it is every moment liable to run upon another. It is clear enough that the multitude of the unlettered class are not in condition to use, without abusing, the right of suffrage, which would have to be given them under the Republic. I find in talking with some that the prevailing notion is that, with the Republic, labor—for those who have a fancy for it—will be had for the asking, the prices doubled, the cost of living much reduced, and the weight of taxation scarcely felt. To such, the Republic is the beginning of the social millennium dreamed of from generation to generation by the non-proprietor classes of these countries.

THE MINISTRY.

Since the Ministerial "strike," three weeks ago, and the point gained of having its own way on the Taranto Arsenal question, the Ministry seems to stand more firmly in its shoes. Although it has not been very sweet-tempered toward Republicans or Clericals, it has borne with patience the attacks upon its policy by the opposition in the Chamber. It has succeeded by argument, and a tone of conciliation, in keeping on its side a sufficient number of the disaffected members of the majority—or of its own party—to assure the success of some of its most important measures.

THE CONVENT PROPERTY QUESTION.

At the present writing the prospect looks fair for a satisfactory ending of the long-debated convent property question. In a succeeding letter I shall be able to give you the full result of the vote, as it is probable that the matter will be disposed of during the present week. It can now be stated that the first article of the bill which applies the general law of Italy—abolishing the convents and making disposition of the property—to the city and province of Rome, has been voted almost unanimously. Of more than 400 deputies present, only three were found on the negative side, and fifteen were excused from voting. This proves a fact about which there has been but little doubt: the general accord of opinion in the Chamber about the breaking up the convent system as an institution holding its existence by a title of law. But the exceptions and modifications which follow in the succeeding articles have been the cause of the division of parties and the protracted controversy. Happily, several of these exceptions in favor of Rome have already been disposed of by the process of the vote. The property instead of going to the State is to be used for purposes of public instruction in this city and province for the maintenance of hospitals, and for various other uses of general benevolence. Religious houses whose inmates are at present engaged in giving instruction or in taking care of sick or infirm persons, or in work of active charity, are to be left, with the character of similar institutions now existing.

The clause of the project of law which has caused the most serious hitch, has also been voted—*i. e.*, the provision for the lodging and maintenance in Rome of the generals of monastic orders, in whatever country they may exist. The majority obtained for this exception in the general law, was much more considerable than was expected. Baron Ricasoli introduced an amendment, which was accepted by a small majority, and it was to this effect: There shall be assigned to the Holy See an annual sum, not exceeding 400,000 francs, for the maintenance of representatives of orders existing in foreign countries. In case the Holy See should not be disposed to make use of this sum, the Government of the King has power to confide its administration to an ecclesiastical body having legal existence in Rome. The Government has the faculty to assign to the actual authorized representatives of orders quarters suitable to their personal accommodation and the offices of their administration. For this the vote was 220 in the affirmative, and 193 in the negative. An effort was made by a Deputy to introduce an amendment making the General of the Company of Jesuits an exception; but in the confusion which ensued no action upon the motion was arrived at. There has been more or less hub-bub in the Chamber during the latter part of the discussion; but much less than was expected, considering the intense feeling both inside and outside of Parliament, which the question has excited. At the moment of writing we do not know how the session of to-day has closed.

GERMANO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

The notice that Herr Von Keüdell has left Constantinople to return to Berlin gives encouragement that the newly appointed representative of the German Empire at the Court of Victor Emmanuel will before long arrive at his post. Since the death of Brassier di St. Simon, six months back, the Italians have waited with solicitude, if not anxiety, the appointment of a successor. It has been felt that the relations of the two States are too important to be left for a long period to the care of a clerk of Legation. As Herr von Keüdell has held such intimate relations with the Chancellor of the German Empire, confidence is felt that he will make an excellent agent here.

ANGELICO.

New-Jersey State Fair.

The New-Jersey State Agricultural Society is preparing for its fifteenth annual fair, to take place at Waverly, near Newark, on Sept. 16 and continue four days. Superintendents have been appointed to the departments of horses, cattle, poultry, farm products, embroidery, bread and preserves, implements, machinery, manufactured goods, and fine arts, with a general superintendent over all. There will be premiums offered for horse speed and quality, and the best steam fire-engine, and efforts will be made to make it a great success.

AN AMERICAN ORATORIO.

John K. Paine's New Work—First Performance of "St. Peter" at Portland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

Portland was last night gratified by hearing the first performance of an Oratorio composed by an American, and the gratification was increased by the fact that the composer was a native of Portland, and was educated in her schools. Mr. John K. Paine is probably better known in Boston and Portland, than in New-York. In Boston he is known as a musician of great merit, and of hardly less modesty. In appearance he reminds one not a little of the portraits of dear old "Tom Pinch," who was also an organist, you will remember. Mr. Paine is one of the most enthusiastic lovers of Bach, and one of the most zealous students of that great composer's works, in this country. He is Professor of Music at Harvard University, and a highly esteemed teacher of the organ. While he was in Germany pursuing his musical studies, he composed a Mass, which was performed at Berlin, and received the highest praise from the critics of the Press of that city. His Oratorio of "St. Peter" has occupied the time he could devote to it in the last year or two, and was first published with piano-forte accompaniment, a few months ago, by a Boston house.

Soon after the work was issued from the press the old friends of Mr. Paine, in Portland, conceived the idea of bringing it out in this city. The idea was favored by Mr. Hermann Kotzschmar, who is a recognized musical authority in Portland, himself the composer of a te deum of much merit, and a member of the original Germania Orchestra. The Haydn Association, a small but excellent choral society, of which Mr. Kotzschmar is conductor, were also pleased with the project, and rehearsals began. Now that the work has been heard it is easy to see why the chorus on first trying the music were somewhat inclined to abandon the plan. But perseverance not only showed them that they could overcome the difficulties of the work, but taught them to like it. Once the choruses were mastered there was no thought of abandoning the enterprise.

Not to give at length the history of the undertaking, it will be sufficient to say that after the choruses had been fully learned it was decided with great unanimity and enthusiasm to go forward. Mr. Paine was applied to for the orchestral score, which was as yet unwritten, and the soloists and orchestra were engaged. For the soprano music Mrs. H. N. Wetherbee, of the First Church (Portland) choir, was selected. She volunteered her services, as did also Miss Adelaide Phillipps, contralto, and Mr. George L. Osgood, tenor. Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, of Boston, was engaged as basso; and for an orchestra forty-one members of the Harvard Symphony Orchestra of Boston were employed. The orchestral and soloists rehearsals were all had in Boston, and only the final full rehearsal was held in Portland. The members of the Haydn Association interested themselves in the sale of tickets, and it was to their efforts mainly that it happened that the City Hall was crowded last evening with a brilliant, attentive, and enthusiastic audience. The entire preliminary history of this performance seems to me to have been so creditable to the Portland people that I have dwelt upon it perhaps at undue length.

The oratorio of "St. Peter" has been reviewed by several critics, who have generally given a favorable judgment upon it. I am inclined to think that a Boston audience, accustomed to the oratorios of Handel, Mendelssohn, and Haydn, might shake their heads at a first performance of "St. Peter." It could not be called either too light or too heavy, nor would one be likely to find fault with it as deficient in melody. But Mr. Paine has learned the art of composition in the school of Bach, and of orchestration in the modern school. From this it happens that much of the melody is covered by learned, and, to a trained ear, pleasing, contrapuntal writing: while the orchestration, which is often loud, and which makes large use of the brass, seems rather to confuse the harmony still further than to make it clearer to the ordinary listener. This is an effect, however, which disappears on a second, certainly on a third, hearing. It has been my fortune to hear the orchestral rehearsals as well as the public performance, and I can therefore speak from experience. The numbers which seemed most intricate and startling on a first hearing grew first clear and then pleasing as they were repeated again and again.

As the entire work is for sale, and may be examined by anybody who cares to do so, it will be best that I should speak only of such matters as were brought out by the performance. And first let me finish what I have to say about the orchestration. It is generally very rich and full, and the instruments selected for prominence, display a thorough knowledge of the powers of each. The introduction of the harp in two or three places was a happy thought, although the piano had to be substituted for it last evening. The oboe and the violoncello are handled particularly well, and one exquisite passage for the flute occurs to me.

The harmony is, as has been remarked, intricate. In some places it seems to be a little too learned; for, while an oratorio should, of course, draw out the best powers of the composer, it should also be adapted, whenever it is possible, to the comprehension of comparatively unlearned listeners. There are some remarkably sudden changes of key, and in certain passages there is a wealth of accidentals that is almost appalling. However, when the strangeness of the intervals has worn off, the real beauty of the ideas so expressed begins to appear. The danger is, nevertheless, that the unreflecting multitude may condemn certain parts on a first hearing, and refuse to listen again to what they do not at the outset understand.

In the arrangement of the choruses there is much in regard to which what has been said about the harmony applies. But there is also much that is exceedingly beautiful. Of really simple choruses there are only three chorals, but they are not all difficult. Some of them may be learned easily, and the effect is exquisite. The forcible passages, of which there are many, are exceedingly well worked up. In one or two cases the composer has endeavored to express unusual emotions by means of the chorus, and he has succeeded well. The chorus of servants, "Surely thou art one of them," and the chorus, "Behold, are not all these who speak Galileans," are good examples. The numbers for chorus which are likely to attract most notice and applause on a first hearing are: "We go before the face of the Lord," "Remember whence thou art fallen," from the Denial, and "Awake thou that sleepest," which concludes the first part.

The strongest point in the oratorio is the treatment of single voices. The soprano has two magnificent airs—the first, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me," being a most sweet, flowing melody, and the other, "O Man of God," being noble in its martial swing and decidely Handelian in method. The contralto has also two airs, the first of which, "The Lord is faithful and righteous," is very pleasing and sweet, while the second, "As for man," is sombre and mournful, and not quite so interesting. The tenor has but one air, and that among the least pleasing, but an abundance of recitative, interspersed with short arioso passages. The latter are thoroughly delightful, but they only gleam out here and there in the words of the Savior, and then disappear. But Mr. Paine has dealt nobly with the bass. The airs are numerous, and they show that the composer fully understands the power of the bass, and how to use it most effectively. The recitatives should also be mentioned, for while they violate some traditions, they seem to me to be an improvement upon the ordinary view of declamatory music, and capable, with proper handling, of adding greatly to the effectiveness of the entire work.

No one who has at all examined the oratorio of "St. Peter" will need to be told that it is pervaded throughout with deep religious feeling. It is not only religious, but it is somewhat sombre in coloring. Whether this is a fault or not, every one can judge for himself. It is, however, if a fault at all, the fault of the words, for the music corresponds with the words admirably.

As for the performance last night, it was generally commendable. The chorus did excellent work, owing to its thorough drill and enthusiasm. The orchestra was not well drilled, and it injured the effect in many places by playing too loudly. The soloists were faithful, and gave excellent renderings of their music—Mr. Osgood particularly, although his part was the least prominent of all the solo parts. The enterprise was successful in a business as well as an artistic point of view.

CUBA.

The War—Facts of the Fortnightly Report—Agramonte's Successor—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 31, 1873.

The fortnightly report issued from the staff office announces eighty-three Cubans killed and twenty-six wounded and prisoners, giving the Spanish loss at thirteen killed and nine wounded. The official report published about the action of Timaguoyn, where the Cuban General, Ignacio Agramonte was killed, changes the statements regarding the numbers of Spaniards and Cubans engaged. The Spaniards numbered 1,000, and the insurgents from 600 to 700, while the numbers had been given at 800 Cubans and 600 Spaniards. Two hundred insurgents attacked the town and fort at La Tunaja, and would have captured it if a gun-boat had not arrived in time, and placing itself in an advantageous position, fired shell and grapnel among the besiegers, who were compelled to withdraw. It is reported that the Cubans have become more numerous in the Central Department, and attack with more ferocity since the death of Agramonte. Gen. Acosta is the reported successor of Agramonte.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The yellow fever continues with unabated violence; the number of cases is not very large yet, but nearly all the persons attacked die....The *Tribuno* calls his Excellency Mr. Julian Zulueta, the wealthy slave and plantation owner and former slave-trader, Duke of Sierra Leona, and Marquis of Charcoal....The Republican journals complain that unfair means are resorted to to prevent the journals from reaching subscribers in the interior....Mr. Epifanio Serra, Captain of the Quivrian mounted volunteers, has been dismissed from his office, for being a convicted chicken thief; Major Caledonia Babilla, of the same command, has run away to Mexico, being accused of swindling....Mr. O'Kelly, the *Herald* correspondent, went to Spain yesterday....No charges have been preferred against Mr. Price, and it is supposed that he will be set at liberty to-day, a victim to Spanish jurisprudence and attention to his duties....The order from Spain in relation to giving 10,000 emancipados their liberty, has been received. There is plenty room for similar orders; carrying them out is quite a different matter, and whatever the Captain General may do, will be of but slight benefit to the emancipados, while the negroes and Chinese remain in slavery. All will be benefited when the Spanish Cortes dare to decree the abolition of slavery....A story is current that a Spanish man-of-war has gone toward the coast of the Eastern Department, to look after a number of abandoned boats and lighters which a coaster reports having seen floating near the coast....Nearly all the Carlist prisoners have gone to the interior. They appear willing enough to go and fight, saying they are prepared to conquer this island for Spain, so as to be able to present it to their King when he mounts the throne.

QUASIMODO.

New-Jersey Railroads.

Another important railroad movement has just taken place in New-Jersey. Some five years since the West Line Company was organized, and by the aid of bonds issued by the various townships through which the road was to run, it was partially completed and put in operation. It was then under the management of Mr. Asa Packer, and, it was understood, would be made a part of his coal road across the State. A year ago some other parties got control of the majority of the stock and elected another board of directors, who, however, have accomplished little more than to keep in repair that part of the road which has been in running order. Last week another board was elected, who have restored Mr. Packer to the control, and it is now stated he expects to prosecute the work with vigor, and have the cars running to New-York in a few months, and give out the contracts for the completion of the road.

The National Railway Company have failed to meet their engagements with property-owners along their proposed route. The Somerset *Unionist* says:

> Tuesday of this week was a day looked forward to with no little interest by many of the farmers and property-owners of this county, as that was the time fixed when payment was to be made for lands taken and bargained for by the projectors of the National Railway enterprise. Numbers of the property-holders came to Somerville for the purpose of receiving their money, and some of the railway men were on hand; but the day passed away without the fulfillment of their promises. The excuse given was that the titles to the lands had not been examined, or were imperfect, and that no money could be paid until everything was satisfactory in this particular. So the farmers went home not a little disgusted. Various rumors are afloat as to the real meaning of the delay, some of which are not very complimentary to the railroad men, and interesting developments are expected.

The South Mountain and Boston Company has elected Senator Cornish, of Warren County, New-Jersey, as President, and Rodman M. Price, Jr., a son of the ex-Governor of New-Jersey, as Engineer. The road is to run from Portland, Me., to Harrisburg, Penn., thence to Hamburg, Penn., and across Warren and Sussex Counties, New-Jersey, to connect with the Pine Island or Warwick Valley Road, so that on arriving at the Hudson River the best possible connection can be made for an inland route to the East. The distance from Harrisburg to Portland is 107 miles, fifty-four of which are now under contract and over 1,000 men employed thereon in grading. This section, now under contract from Harrisburg to Hamburg will be ready for the rail in about nine months. In addition to being located for one of the best coal roads in the country, it has another advantage of passing through the slate belt of Pennsylvania, where millions of dollars are invested in quarrying and manufacturing school and roofing slate and flagging, and will add thousands of tons annually to the carrying business of the road.

The Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company is the title of an association for which articles have recently been filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, the time for its existence being stated at ninety-nine years. The route is as follows: To commence upon the western shore of the Hudson River, within or near Jersey City or Hoboken, and thence to run by the most direct or feasible route under the bed of said river to a convenient and eligible point in that part of the boundary line between the States of New-Jersey and New-York lying between Jersey City or Hoboken and New-York. Length, estimated, about two miles; capital stock, $3,000,000; 30,000 shares.

The Professional Criminals' Act Likely to Prove a Failure.

It appears that the Professional Criminals' act, from which much was expected, is likely to prove by no means as effective a protection to the honest portion of the community as was anticipated. In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Mr. Wm. F. Howe appeared and moved for the discharge of Jeremiah McCarty, who had been convicted by a police justice under the act. The evidence upon which the prisoner was convicted was to the effect that he had been previously convicted of the crime of petit larceny, and on the day when arrested was seen on one of the docks by the officer making the charge, moving about among parcels of merchandise, and was there, as the officer believed, for the purpose of stealing. These facts, Mr. Howe contended, were wholly insufficient to warrant a conviction; the belief of the officer that the prisoner intended to steal was no evidence of such intent, and such intent could only be properly proved by showing some overt act on the part of the accused from which it could be deduced. The oath of the officer that the prisoner had been previously convicted of petit larceny was also insufficient, such conviction being provable only by the record thereof. Apart from the insufficiency of the testimony, Mr. Howe contended, the prisoner should be discharged because of the unconstitutionality of the act itself. The act was unconstitutional because making a person liable to be a second time put in jeopardy for a crime which he has already expiated; because it violates the established rules of evidence by permitting proof of bad character to be shown before the accused has put his character in issue by proof of its being good; because the law is ex post facto in its relation to crime; and all this upon proceedings of the most summary character.

There were now reported to be in this City, counsel said, 27,000 criminals, and by the terms of the act, the case of every one of these was reviewable by a judge of the Supreme Court, thus adding duties of extraordinary onerousness to the already heavily-burdened judges of the Supreme Court, and reducing them to the level of police magistrates. Moreover, the act was utterly useless, because without it any party seen in the commission of an act evincing an intent to commit a crime, could have been arrested under existing laws, and without such overt act, intent could not be proven under this.

Assistant District Attorney Lyon said another case of a similar character had come up a few moments before in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Judge Davis said he would take the papers, and consult with the other judges of the Supreme Court as to the construction of the act and the practice under it. As the question was an important one, he therefore suggested that this case be adjourned until after such consultation.

Mr. Howe said in the present case, aside from the question of constitutionality, the evidence was wholly insufficient to hold the prisoner.

Judge Fancher said he agreed with him on that point, but as a question of practice also arose under the statute, he would direct the case to stand over until to-morrow, (to-day.)

MINISTER ORR'S FUNERAL.

Action of the Board of Assistant Aldermen—Masonic Order.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. Wade in the chair, to take action in regard to the reception of the remains of the late James L. Orr.

After the Mayor's communication had been read suggesting that some appropriate mark of respect be paid to the deceased, Mr. Thornell said it was fitting that a tribute of respect should be paid to the memory of one who had held several prominent public positions, and particularly to one, who, like Gov. Orr, had adopted so manly and straightforward a course as he had done after the rebellion had been put down.

The following members of the board were then appointed a committee to co-operate with a like committee of the other board in making arrangements for the reception of the remains: Thornell, Simonson, Kehoe, Brocks, and Healey. The Chairman of the board, Mr. Wade, was afterward added to the committee.

The board then adjourned, and immediately afterward the joint committee met and elected Alderman Kehr as Chairman.

Mr. Kehr said the committee had been appointed to assist the Masonic Lodge, of which Mr. Orr was a prominent member, in making arrangements for receiving the remains on their arrival in this City.

Mr. Chas. McClenachan, who represented the Masonic Lodges, said they would require the co-operation of the Common Council in view of the fact that the General Government could not make a precedent for the reception of the remains of its officers, however distinguished they might have been. The body would probably arrive on Tuesday. Mr. Orr had been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and this body now sought the aid and sympathy of the City authorities. Their Grand Marshal would assign the members of the Common Council a prominent position in the procession, and would ask them to turn out to give the Masonic fraternity their countenance. The Commissioner of Public Works had promised that the Governor's Room should be ready for the reception of the remains. He hoped the committee would appoint some of their number to join with the Knights Templars in guarding or keeping watch over the body while in the City Hall.

Major Kent said a Government tug would proceed down the bay and receive the remains from the Thuringia. The body would lie in the Hall twenty-four hours, and would then be taken to Dr. Hepworth's Church, Forty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, from which it would be conveyed to Jersey City.

The following committee was then appointed to co-operate in the guarding of the remains: Aldermen Kehr and Morris, and Assistant Aldermen Brocks and Simonson.

The flags on the City Hall were directed to be placed at half-mast while the body was lying in state, and the Governor's Room and front of the Hall to be draped in mourning.

The committee then adjourned.

MASONIC ORDER.

In connection with the funeral, the subjoined Masonic order is promulgated:

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

The marshal, assistant marshals, and aids appointed to take charge of the procession on the occasion of the funeral of the late M. W. James L. Orr, will meet at the new Masonic temple, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is requested. By order.

ELLWOOD E. THORNE,
Deputy Grand Master.

A Dog Story of the Old-Fashioned Kind.

From the Salem (N. J.) Standard, June 4.

A few days since, Mrs. Joshua Hewitt, living near Pennsgrove, left her little boy, about three years old, in the yard, where he was amusing himself with a dog. Some time after she heard the dog creating a great disturbance below, barking and scratching at the door leading to the stairway, and making other demonstrations of distress. Apprehending that something was wrong, she ran down-stairs and opened the door. With almost human sagacity the dog gave a bark of delight, and ran to an open well in the yard. The frightened mother ran to the well, which was fortunately filled nearly to the top with water, and discovered her child in time to snatch him from the waters just as he was sinking beneath the surface. When rescued the child was insensible, but restoratives being applied, consciousness returned. The dog meanwhile manifested its joy by capering about the room, jumping upon the couch where the infant was lying, and licking the face and form of the unconscious little one, which its sagacity had saved.

The Brooklyn Board of Health.

The Brooklyn Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Gen. Jourdan presiding. In reply to a communication, Prof. Squibb advised the use of sulphate of iron, carbolic acid, and sulphur for disinfecting stagnant ponds, gutters, sinks, &c. It is also recommended that pools be kept covered with a film of oil. Messrs. Clark, Furey, and Swift appeared before the board in relation to complaints against Clark for not carrying out his offal contract by the removal of night-soil. No conclusive evidence was adduced, however, and the board adjourned without action. Clark's troubles are little more than a renewal of his old fight against Swift and Furey.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 6—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 88⅜; new 5s, 89⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 48¼.

2 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅞. Erie Railway Shares 48⅛.

5:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 94⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 48⅛.

6 P. M.—The rate of discount for three month's bills in the open market is 3-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000.

FRANKFORT, June 6—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 6.—The Specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,750,000 fr. during the past week. Rentes opened at 57f. 20c., and closed at 56f. 92c.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—11:30 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 44,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export and 3,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 834,000 bales, including 363,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 58,000 bales, including 22,000 American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 36,000 quarters, including 21,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull, but quotations are unchanged. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in June, at 8 3-16d.; from the same ports, deliverable August and September, at 9d., and from New-Orleans, deliverable June, at 8 13-16d. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 600,000 bales, including 211,000 American. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 6th inst. have been 67,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s. 1d.@12s. 4d. ₱ cental for average California White; 12s. 5d. for Club do., and 11s. 1d.@12s. 2d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 27s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 27s. 6d.@28s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western. Peas, 37s. 6d.@38s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Lard, 38s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in June, at 8¼d.; from the same ports, deliverable June and July, at 8¾d.; from the same ports, deliverable July and August, at 8¾d.; from New Orleans, May, at 8¾d.; from the same port, deliverable in June, at 8 15-16d.; and from the same port, deliverable August and September, at 9 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 9,000 American.

Evening.—Bacon, 38s. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Clover Seed, 40s.@42s. ₱ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, June 6.—Sugar, 28s. 9d.@27s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat. Refined Petroleum, 13⅜d.@13¾d. per gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-Cakes £9 15s.@£10 per ton.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, *Friday*, June 6, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	34	Resin, bbls	1,422
Beeswax, pks	7	Pork, pks	354
Cotton, bales	1,649	Beef, pks	54
Copper, bbls	42	Cut Meats, pks	912
Dried fruit, pks	11	Grease, pks	190
Eggs, bbls	2,432	Lard, pks	411
Flour, bbls	16,819	Stearine, pks	11
Wheat, bushels	161,776	Butter, pks	3,650
Corn, bushels	215,202	Cheese, pks	11,987
Oats, bushels	52,987	Tallow, pks	17
Rye, bushels	33,577	Peanuts, bags	143
Peas, bushels	7,700	Rice, pks	24
B. E. Peas, bags	9	Starch, boxes	2,950
Corn-meal, bbls	222	Tobacco, hhds	281
Corn-meal, bags	440	Tobacco, boxes, &c	1,112
Hemp, bales	2	Whisky, bbls	1,087
Leather, sides	3,959	Wool, bales	265
Spirits Turp., bbls	308		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the Bark Luciano Serra, for Gibraltar and orders—14,400 ca. Refined Petroleum.

By the Brig Rose, for Newcastle—1,194 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the Bark Lord Palmerston, for Liverpool—3,011 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the Bark Breidablik, for Liverpool—1,254 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the Bark Bellona, for Cork and orders—1,903 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the Bark Eber, for Amsterdam—33,054 bushels Wheat.

By the Bark Mathusalen, for Dublin—29,600 bushels Wheat.

By the Bark Rifle, for Penarth Roads and orders—17,000 bushels Wheat.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A comparatively tame market has been noted for most kinds of stock, with prices generally quoted about as before for really seasonable work, the offerings of which have been on a moderate scale. Through the auction-rooms goods have been worked off, with rather less satisfactory results for the sellers. Manufacturers are now very generally engaged in preparations for the Fall season. From Boston the report is of an improved call for supplies. Several Western buyers have been "looking round for thick boots and brogans for Fall trade. Some large sales of thick boots have been made, and orders have been placed where manufacturers would take them at last year's prices. Brogans have been inquired for, and these goods are being contracted for on the basis of the current rates last June. Manufacturers confidently expected an advance, but as many of them have yielded the point, not much advance is likely to be obtained, especially in the early part of the season. The severity of the weather last Winter has led manufacturers to expect a heavy demand for thick goods, but the low prices which have ruled for corn the past two or three years has left the Western farmers without the ability to supply anything but their most pressing wants, and the shoe trade are buying their stock with extreme caution."

BRICKS—The demand has been rather more satisfactory, on a steady basis as to values. Supplies generally ample at the ruling figures.

COFFEE—Has been very dull to-day; quotations nominally as in our last. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17¾c.@18¼c.; fair, 18⅜c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18¾c.@20c., gold; Java, 20½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20¾c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in for early delivery at unchanged figures; sales, 1,913 bales (of which 150 bales were to arrive), including 496 bales to shippers, 1,233 bales to spinners, and 184 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been moderate, with prices quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,250 bales, (of which 2,300 bales last evening and 10,950 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with June contracts closing at 18 21-32c., July at 19¼c., August at 19⅛c., September at 18⅜c., October at 17⅝c., November at 17 5-16c., and December at 17⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,649 bales including 1,188 from Norfolk, 461 ₱ rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 4,353 bales, and this week 24,756 bales against 33,115 bales same time last week; and since Sept. 1, 3,423,798 bales, against 2,630,141 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than a half grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¾	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
Low Middling	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	18¾
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	21⅞	22

EGGS—Have been in fair request, within the range from 16½c.@20c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State, and near-by stock, with the main call for good to really prime stock at 18c.@19c. ₱ dozen.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in less demand, with sales of 2,500 boxes at $2 42½@$2 50.

FISH—There has been a restricted trade noted in most kinds since our last, with Dry Cod quoted at $6 25@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$15 50; No. 3 at $9 25@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been comparatively tame, since our last, and prices have been again reduced slightly. The offerings have been liberal, and sellers have been quite eager to place supplies, especially of other than lines of desirable shipping extras, which have not been plenty. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,650 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6, chiefly at $5 60@$5 75 for fair to good; inferior to good Extra State, $6 60@$7 10, chiefly $6 85@$7; good to very fancy do., $7 10@$8 10, chiefly $7 25@$7 50; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$7; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 65@$7 25 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate figures. Some bids have been made for round lots of shipping stock, for forward delivery, but not satisfactory to sellers, and no important transactions were reported beyond those previously mentioned.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 50@$4 80
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 6 00
Extra State	6 60@ 8 10
Extra City, shipping brands	6 75@ 8 10
Extra Genesee	8 15@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 7 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 10@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@11 00
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00

In Southern Flour there has been a very slow movement noted, wholly in a jobbing way, with less firmness in prices. Sales, 850 bbls., in lots, at from $5 60@$7 90 for poor to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family extras, ₱ bbl....California Flour has been quite dull, with good to very choice Extra quoted at $8 75@$9 75; Oregon Flour quiet and quoted at $9 75@$10 ₱ bbl. ....Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 5[illegible]@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $5 80@$6 for Fancy; sales, 375 bbls., chiefly of the better grades, at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less demand and weak in price at from $3 15@$3 50 for inferior to Fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 45, from dock and delivered; $3 15@$3 40 for White do.; $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 350 bbls....Bag-meal dull at from $1 15@$1 20 for coarse, $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal very quiet at $7 50@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been more active, but quoted, in some instances, lower. Sales include 9,200 boxes Layer Raisins, part at $2@$2 05; 3,000 boxes loose Muscatel do., part at $2 25@$2 30; 1,110 bbls. Currants, part at 5⅛c.; 25 bales Languedoc Almonds at 18½c.; 70 casks Turkey Prunes at 8¼c.; 200 bags Brazil Nuts, 40 cases Leghorn Citron, and 200 cases Sardines on private terms. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 00@$2 05; loose Muscatel do. at $2 25@$2 50, ₱ box; Valencia do. at 6½c.@7c.; Currants at 5⅛c.@5½c.; Figs at 8½c.@12½c.; Turkey Prunes at 7⅛c.@8¼c.; Almonds at 18c.@33c.; Filberts at 11½c.@12½c.; Brazil Nuts at 6c.@6½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered much less freely, and quoted up about 1c. a bushel on prime No. 2, and 1c.@2c. on most other grades, checking business to some extent, though an active inquiry has been noted, chiefly for export. In Winter Wheat, there has been very little animation, the dealings having been confined to car-lots at comparatively low figures, for milling purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 156,000 bushels at $1 64 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for export; $1 53@$1 55 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 48@$1 52 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 52½@$1 54, chiefly at $1 53@$1 53½, for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 47 for good to choice No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 33@$1 43 for inferior to good No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 20@$1 35 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 70 for fair Amber for odd lots of White Western; $1 70@$1 75 do.; $1 65 for good Red do....For forward delivery, the bids have been unsatisfactory to sellers, and negotiations have been making slow progress. No. 1 Milwaukee Spring offered, to arrive in a week or two, at $1 62; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, last half of June option, quoted at $1 53 bid, and $1 55@$1 56 asked....Corn has been decidedly stronger in price, on less urgent offerings, and a very good demand for shipments as well as for home use, and on speculative account, closing buoyantly, the bulk of the dealings indicating an improvement of fully 3c. a bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 209,000 bushels at 50c.@52c. for ordinary to fair steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 53c.@56c. for good to very choice do. do., the latter called sailing-vessel stock; 63c.@65c. for strictly prime and choice New Mixed and Yellow Western....Rye quiet and weak; offerings increasing, especially of Western; no further sales of Western were reported to-day; a boat load of Canada, to arrive, was rumored sold, but without reliable particulars; there were bids of 95c., reported, with 97c. asked....Barley dull and nominal. ....Barley-malt quiet and irregular....Oats have been quoted lower, on free offerings and a less active inquiry, with sales reported since our last of 62,000 bushels at 42½c.@45½c. for New Mixed Western; 41c.@45c. for inferior to very choice New Black do.; 50c.@54c. for New White do.; 44c. for fair ordinary Black State; 54c. for White do....Feed selling very slowly, within the range of from $18@$25 ₱ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand has been fair. Hay plenty at our quotations, especially low grades. Straw in moderate supply. Prime Bale Hay quoted at $24@$28; Good, $20@$22; Good Shipping, $16@$17; Common, $10@$12; Clover, $14@$16; Long Rye Straw, $21@$22; Short, $15@$16; Oats, $10@$12 ₱ ton.

HEMP—Business has been generally dull; quotations essentially as before. American quoted $120@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8¼c., gold; Jute, 2¼c.@4¼c.; Jute Butts, 1¾c.@1½c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14¼c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Sales, 100 bales Jute Butts at 1¾c., cash.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after within the previous range. New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1870, 12c.@18c.; old olds, 10c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@40c.; Belgian at 25c.@30c., ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has been a fair trade noted in Laths, on the basis of $2 25 for Eastern, ₱ 1,000....Lime has been in moderate demand, with common Rockland quoted at $1 50, and Lump at $1 75 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $2@$3 25; Roman, $5@$5 50; Rosendale, $1 75 ₱ bbl....The inquiry for Lumber has been somewhat brisker. Values have not varied materially. Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$18 50 for cargoes, and $19@$21 for lots, to order; Southern Pine, $38@$40; White Pine Boards, $31@$34; Yellow Pine Timber, $32@$33; Shingles within the range of $3@$6.

LEATHER—The very moderate receipts and restricted supplies enable holders to realize full previous prices on desirable lots of stock, for which there has been a fair inquiry noted, mainly on manufacturing account, though in part for shipment.

METALS—Copper has been in more request, closing more firmly, with sales reported of 500,000 lbs. Lake at 29½c.@30c.....Iron has been very dull, with prices favoring buyers; sales, 100 tons No. 1 American Pig at $48. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $48@$49; Eglinton do., $46@$47; Coltness, $58@$60; No. 1 American Pig at $48@$49; No. 2 do. at $46@$47; Wrought Scrap at $45@$48; English Rails at $70, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$82 50; old Double-head and T Rails at $52....Pig Lead has been inactive at 6⅛c.@6¼c., gold, for ordinary foreign; sales, 75 tons....Spelter has been in limited request at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., gold....Pig-tin has been quite dull, with Straits quoted at 31c. and English at 30c.; Banca, 30c.@31c., gold; sales, 5 tons English at 30c., gold. Tin Plates very quiet, with sales reported of only 500 boxes Coke, on private terms. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11@$11 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 50@$10; Coke, $8 50@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 75@$8 75, gold, ₱ box.... Zinc neglected.

MOLASSES—Further sales of 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado were reported at 30c.@32c. ₱ gallon; market about as noted before. New-Orleans, very inferior to fancy, 55c.@80c.; chiefly very good to very choice, in lots, at 70c.@75c.; Porto Rico at 32½c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@45c., and English Islands at 2[illegible]c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and quoted weak, with Strained at $2 90@$3, to arrive and here; sales, 50 bbls. good Strained at $3; 50 bbls. low No. 1 at $3 25@$3 50, and 100 bbls. Extra Pale at $6 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been inactive yet quoted steady. ....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, with sales reported of 355 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 46¼c.; 50 bbls. at 46½c. for Southern, and 47c. for New-York pkgs.

OILS—Trade has been on a limited scale in most kinds of stock, the demand having been confined, for the most part, to job lots wanted for prompt use, within our revised range. Crude Whale quoted at 62c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 72c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to choice Winter Lard-oil at 72½c.@76c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@49c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 92c.@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in casks; Menhaden at 51c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 46c.@47c.; Yellow and White at 50c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil, 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull throughout.... Crude, in bulk, held at 9c....Refined quoted here for early delivery at 19¼c.@19⅜c., and at Philadelphia at 19⅛c....Refined, in cases, at 25c.@25½c....City Naphtha at 11¼c.

PROVISIONS—A fair demand has been noted for Pork, for early delivery, at about former quotations, chiefly for new Mess. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 @$16 12½; 25 bbls. do. at $16 75; 75 bbls. extra Prime on private terms; quoted at about $14. For forward delivery the market has been dull and somewhat unsettled; 250 bbls. new Western Mess, July options, changed hands at $16 62½....City-dressed Hogs in very moderate demand at 6¾c.@7c....Cut-meats quiet, but quoted about steady, with sales reported of 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅛c.@7¼c....Bacon has been in slack demand, and weak as to values, with sales reported since our last, of only 30 boxes Long Clear at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 25 boxes Short Rib at 8¼c....Lard has been more active for early delivery, but with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers. The main call has been for city product for refining purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 50 tcs. Western Steam, part at 8⅝c.; 300 tcs. Western Kettle at 9c.; 150 tcs. new Western Steam at 8¾c., and 1,200 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8⅝c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8¾c. Also, 100 tcs. Western Steam, Cincinnati delivery, at 7¾c....And for forward delivery sales have been reported here of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, July options, at 9¼c., and 1,250 tcs. do., August, at 9⅜c....Beef has been quiet, but steady, at from $9@$11 for New Mess; $11@$13 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$29 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams inactive within the range of $25@$33 for inferior to very choice brands....A moderate business has been noted in Butter, prices of which remain about as last quoted; State product offered sparingly; New Butter quoted at 22c.@30c. for fair to very choice State; 30c.@32c. for fancy lots, and 15c.@24c. for Western, chiefly at 20c.@22c. for the average of the finer grades; 24c.@28c. for fancy do....In Cheese, the movements have been fair, with desirable makes quoted about as before. State Factory at 11c.@15¼c.; State Dairy at 7c.@13½c.; Western product at from 10c.@14c. for ordinary to very choice Factory, ₱ lb.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet; quoted weak at 7c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have attracted but little attention; prices have not varied materially. We quote: Clover within the range of from 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb. for ordinary to fancy; Rough Flax at from $2 25@$2 49; Timothy at $4 50, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 70@$2 72½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Domestic stock has been salable and steady. Foreign quiet and unchanged. Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¾c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Job lots have been selling moderately; invoices tame. Mace quoted at from $1 20@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1; Cassia at 28c.@28½c.; Cloves at 2[illegible]c.@26½c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20¼c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered less freely and quoted stronger, some transactions having been reported indicating an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb., with a fair inquiry for refining purposes. Sales, 1,370 hhds., including 1,079 hhds. good fair to good refining Cuba, at 8c.@8⅛c., and 200 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 1-16c.; fair refining Cuba quoted at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; good do., 8c.@8⅛c.; prime do., 8⅛c.@8¼c., closing with little stock available at less than outside figures. No. 12 box classed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9⅛c. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11⅛c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's, 10c.@10⅛c., and Yellows at 9c.@9¾c.

TALLOW—Has been dull but steady; quoted at 8⅛c.@9c. for fair to strictly prime.

TEAS—There has been a moderate call noted for desirable grades at about previous prices.

TOBACCO—The general market has been comparatively tame; holders, however, have been firm in their views. There has been a somewhat restricted export call noted. Sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky, chiefly for shipment, at 8c.@14c.; 100 cases 1872 Pennsylvania Seed Leaf on private terms; 44 cases 1872 Wisconsin at 6½c.; 100 cases 1871 sundries at 15c.@25c.; and 50 cases 1870 do. at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. We quote:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7c. @ 8½c.	7¾c.@ 8½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	8¼c.@ 9½c.	9c. @10½c.
Good Leaf	10c. @10½c.	11c. @12c.
Fine Leaf	11c. @12c.	12½c.@13c.
Select Leaf	12½c.@13c	13½c.@15c.

And 1871 Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 11c.@14c.; Seconds, 12c.@25c.; Wrappers, 40c.@45c.; Selections, 60c.@75c.; New-York Fillers, 10c.@11c.; Wrappers, 18c.@38c.; Assorted lots, 11c.@14c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 12c.@14c.; Wrappers, 22c.@80c.; Assorted lots, 18c.@25c.; Ohio Fillers, 6c.@8c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Assorted lots, 9½c.@12c.; Wisconsin lots, 8c.@9c. Havana Tobacco as follows: 75c.@$1 10, currency. Yara—Assorted, 90c.@$1. And Manufactured thus: Black Work, common to medium, 16c.@18c.; good and fine, 20c.@25c.; Bright Work, common, 20c.@25c.; good and fine, 30c.@45c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 50 bbls. at 94¼c., and 250 bbls. at 94½c., closing firmly at 94½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth freights has been on a restricted scale, the unusual scarcity of room and very confident views of owners operating against free outward movements, though there was a good inquiry noted from grain shippers for early accommodation. In the way of charters there was less activity. Tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum trade was offered with reserve. Vessels for the Lumber trade were in good request. Rates were generally quoted strong....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 11d.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 11d.@11¼d. ₱ bushel; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 37s.; and, by steam, 2,000 boxes Cheese at 50s....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 3,000 boxes Cheese, via Southampton, at 65s....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton; 153 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; and 3,000 bushels Grain (reliet room) reported at the extreme rate of 13¼d. ₱ bushel....For Cork and orders, Norwegian bark, 410 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain; and a Norwegian brig, 320 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d., or, if direct, 5s. off; an Italian bark, 317 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters, on, ia recharter,) reported on the same terms, with three or four other charters pending at the close....For Leith, a British bark, 355 tons, hence, with Bone-dust, at 32s. 6d. and 5 ₱ cent. primage.... For Penarth Roads and orders, a British brig, 210 tons, hence, with about 1,400 quarters Grain, at 7s. 10½d. ₱ quarter, flat....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,000 tierces Lard at 45s. ₱ ton; and some light Pipe Staves at $16....For Rotterdam, by steam, 150 tons Tallow at 45s....For Bremen, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ bushel....For Christina, by steam, 25 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms....For Gottenburg, an American brig, 241 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For the Baltic, a Swedish bark, 275 tons, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Petroleum; a Norwegian brig, 205 tons, hence, with about 1,400 bbls. do., and another, 264 tons, hence, with about 1,850 bbls. do. at 7s. 6d.; and, rumored, a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at about the same rate....For the Mediterranean and back, an American brig, 450 tons, from Philadelphia, on private terms, taking out equal to about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, also on private terms....The Tobacco charter for Seville, mentioned in our last, was on the basis of 50s. for Kentucky hhds.... For the River Platte, an American bark, 458 tons, with Lumber, from Boston, at $22 and primage; a British bark, 542 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from St. John, at $28 and primage, and an American bark, 510 tons, (now at Boston,) with Lumber, from St. Stephen, on private terms....For Montreal, a British brig, 428 tons, with Coal, from Sydney, C. B., at $3 50. ....For Aux Cayes, an American schooner, 101 tons, out and back, with general cargo, at $1,500, half gold.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 6.—Cotton easier. Low Middlings, 16⅝c.@16¾c.; Middlings, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 1,030 bales; gross receipts, 1,030; exports to Great Britain, 9,441 bales; coastwise, 22 bales; sales 1,200 bales; last evening, 800 bales; stock, 76,215 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,579 bales; gross receipts, 8,979 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 13,908 bales; to the Continent, 5,389 bales; coastwise, 9,391 bales; sales, 10,500 bales. The 2,557 bales added to stock on May 31, was cargo of steam-ship Memphis, cleared May 23, and returned to the city.

CHARLESTON, June 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.; Low Middlings, 17¼c.; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 304 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 12,407 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,632 bales; gross, 1,764 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,938 bales; to the Continent, 3,253 bales; coastwise, 1,718 bales; sales, 1,750 bales.

MOBILE, June 6.—Cotton quiet and firm; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; Low Middlings, 16¾c.; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 94 bales; exports, coastwise, 96 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 21,425 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,270 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 934 bales; to the Continent, 3,415 bales; coastwise, 1,038 bales; sales, 3,200 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 6.—Cotton dull and heavy; Middling, 18⅜c.; Low Middlings, 17⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 1,147 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,159 bales; sales, 32 bales; stock, 12,592 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,190 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,255 bales; coastwise, 4,337 bales; sales, 1,580 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 6.—Cotton firm for good grades; others nominal; Middling, 17¾c.; receipts, 95 bales; shipments, 144 bales; stock, 1872, 4,587 bales; 1873, 7,069 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 622 bales; shipments, 1,049 bales; sales, 1,279 bales; taken by mills, 54 bales.

GALVESTON, June 6.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 7 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 34,873 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,397 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,474 bales; coastwise, 597 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, June 6.—Cotton quiet; Low Middlings, 17c.@17¼c.; receipts, 153 bales; shipments, 414 bales; stock, 25,486 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 1,840 bales; shipments, 4,329 bales; sales, 4,000 bales.

COLUMBUS, June 6.—Cotton quiet; Low Middlings, 16c. Weekly—Receipts, 183 bales; shipments, 847 bales; sales, 817 bales; stock, 1872, 737 bales; 1873, 4,172, bales.

MONTGOMERY, June 6.—Cotton—Demand good for better grades; Low Middlings, 16c. Weekly—Receipts, 54 bales; shipments, 597 bales; stock, 1872, 1,370 bales; 1873, 3,608 bales.

GALVESTON, June 5.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 127 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 34,596 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 6, 1873.

Trade in Beeves was firm on yesterday forenoon; prices ranged from 10c.@12¾c., weights 5½ cwt. to 7½ cwt., on 56 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon there was an advance of rates nearly ¼c. ₱ lb. On beef Cattle prices ranged from 11c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 8 cwt.; general sales from 57 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Bulls, live weight, sold at 5¼c. ₱ lb., gross weights 14½ cwt. Milch Cows fair from $40@$75 ₱ head. Veals active; extreme range of prices 6c.@10c. ₱ lb. Sheep slow and sales few in number; prices from 5c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., with one lot of woolly Sheep at 8¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs continue brisk; quality fair to good; prices from 12c.@14c. ₱ lb. On yesterday forenoon live Hogs were nominal from 5⅛c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; City dressed, 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. On this forenoon the market weakened; live Hogs were worth from 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; City dressed from 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

M. Goldschmidt sold for self 174 fair Illinois Steers, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt.; 15 coarse Missouri Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 48 smooth Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 61 Illinois Steers. M. Myers sold for N. Morris 78 coarse Illinois Steers, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 62 Illinois Steers. S. Moses sold for N. Morris 97 rough Illinois Steers, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 253 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., scant. W. H. Dudley held on sale for N. Morris 111 Illinois Steers. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 23 Still-fed Texan Steers, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Lauderbeck sold for N. Morris 90 common Illinois Steers, at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 60 fair Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 18 coarse Western Bulls at 5¼c. ₱ lb., live weight 14¼ cwt. A. N. Morehouse sold for Gillespie & Co. 143 Still-fed Texan Steers, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 79 Cherokee Steers, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt., strong.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. Pidcock sold 321 Sheep, weight 19,170 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 177 Sheep, weight 10,150 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 50 Sheep, weight 2,420 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 81 woolly Sheep, weight 5,450 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 18 Lambs, weight 900 lbs., at 12c. ₱ lb.; 96 Lambs, weight 4,780 lbs., at 13¼c. ₱ lb.; 82 Lambs, weight 3,480 lbs., at 13c. ₱ lb. Keen & Houver sold 161 Sheep, weight 13,263 lbs., at $5 60 ₱ cwt.; 130 Sheep, weight 11,050 lbs., at $5 12½ ₱ cwt.; 20 Lambs, weight 1,100 lbs., at 12¼c. ₱ lb.; 113 Lambs, weight 5580 lbs., at 13c. ₱ lb.; 54 Lambs, weight 3,080 lbs., at 13⅜c. ₱ lb.; 179 Lambs, weight 10,810 lbs., at 13¼c. ₱ lb.; 143 Lambs, weight 8,325 lbs. at 14c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw yards for yesterday and to-day—1,080 head of horned Cattle, [illegible] Sheep and Lambs, 2,457 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth-street yards—128 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals at Weehawken yards on yesterday forenoon—384 head of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 304 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,634 head, or 172 cars, against 324 cars for the same time last week; market lifeless; most of arrivals are through consignments; not sufficient trade to make quotable prices; sales of 158 head common Steers, ranging from 1,000 to 1,180 lbs., at $5 75@$6 62½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,200 head, against 12,400 head for the same time last week; with light receipts, prices have advanced; market closed dull, with good feeling at ¼c. advance on last week's closing prices; all stock in yards sold; sales, 1,050 head Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 75 to 103 lbs., at $4 25@$5 25; no wooled Sheep in market this week. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 22,200 head, against 16,300 head for the same time last week; market flat; but few loads in yard for sale with less demand; the break-down in Western markets with heavy receipts at Chicago has thrown buyers out of market; prices nominal at $4 90@$4 75.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,494 head, a decrease of 1,400 from those of last week; market opened to-day buoyant with good demand, and a shade stronger than last week, although prices ruled about the same. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,240; prices an ¼c. ₱ lb. above last week; Lambs, 10½c.@11c. Milch Cows are held at $65 for fine quality.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 16,389 bbls.; Wheat, 95,150 bushels; Corn, 61,310 bushels; Oats, 135,426 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 110,731 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 70,567 bushels; Rye, 3,100 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat 40,800 bushels; Corn, 61,330 bushels; Oats, 42,624 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Canal freights—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6¾c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$8; Bakers', $8@$8 25; Amber, $8 75@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; no sales were made public; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 47; do. No. 2, $1 40@$1 41; Chicago No. 2, $1 39; White Canada, $1 75@$1 77½; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 83. Corn unsettled and buyers confined to car-lot sales; 2,300 bushels No. 2 Western at 47c.; 4,000 bushels No. 2 at 46c. Oats steady; 6,000 No. 2 Western held at 39c. Barley firm; Canada, $1 05@$1 10; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, [illegible]; four-rowed, 85c. Rye nominally at 95c. [illegible] Malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 25@$1 30. Rye Malt firm at 95c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 25½, cash; $1 25, seller June; $1 [illegible] seller July; No. 3 Spring, $1 15; No. 1 do., $1 [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]. Corn active and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 34½c., cash; 35¼c.@35⅜c., seller July; [illegible] seller August; Rejected active at 32c. Oats in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 at 29c., cash; 30c., seller July; Rejected 24c.@25c. Rye and Barley dull and nominal. Whisky dull at 89c. Pork quiet, weak, and unchanged; nominally $15 50@$15 55 for cash sales; $15 75 seller July. Lard in fair demand and lower at $8 30 seller June; $8 37½@$8 40 seller July. Bulk Meats sold at 6¼c. for Shoulders loose, spot; seller July, 6⅜c., loose; Short Rib Middles, 8¼c., loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Freights firm; Corn to Buffalo, 7c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat; 175,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 117,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 6.—Flour steady; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White Winter; $10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull and lower; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 57; round lots held at $1 53. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars at 53c. Corn-meal, $1 25 for bolted; $1 20 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill feed dull and lower; Shorts, $16 50; Shipstuffs, $17 50; Middlings, $19 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 30 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—13,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Peas, 3,162,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—8,000 bushels Wheat, 7,300 bushels Peas, 1,750,000 feet of Lumber. The shipments of Flour by rail during the month of May were 23,748 bbls.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Flour quiet, weak and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 58@$1 60; No. 3, $1 40; nothing doing in Spring. Corn quiet and easier; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 33c.@33½c., in elevator; 44c.@45c. for sacked; 40c. seller July. Oats firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 at 31c. on track; 33c.@33½c., in elevator; 38c.@40c. for sacked. Rye and Barley dull and unchanged. Pork unsettled and lower; sales of Standard Mess at $16 50@$17. Bulk-meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and unsettled; sales of Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Hams sold at 14c.@16c. Lard dull and drooping at 7½c. for Butchers'. Whisky steady at 89c. Cattle quiet at $5@$5 50 for prime and choice Natives, $4 50@$5 for Butchers', $3 50@$4 75 for Texans. Hogs lower at $4@$4 35. Receipts—2,200 bbls. Flour, 5,300 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 Hogs.

TOLEDO, June 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 70; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 67@$1 68; seller June, $1 65; seller July, $1 [illegible]@$1 57½; No. 1 Red, $1 60; No. 2 Red, spot, $1 55@$1 56½; seller June, $1 55; No. 2 Red, $1 41; rejected, $1 30; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 65; No. 2 do., $1 60. Corn advanced ⅛c.; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 43c.; seller June, 43c.@43½c.; seller July, 44c., to 45½c.; seller August, 45½c.@46c.; Low Mixed, 42c.@42½c.; no grade, 39½c.; Michigan, 35½c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7½c.@8c.; to Kingston, 8c. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, and 26,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Clover-seed quiet at $7@$8; Timothy, $3 75. Flax-seed—No stock in market; quoted at $2 25. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 00@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$8 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $8 50@$9 25; Fancy, $9 50@$11 50. Wheat unsettled and lower; Red, $1 65@$1 75; White, $1 85; Spring, $1 50. Rye dull at 87c. Corn in improved demand; Mixed Western and Yellow, 60½c.@61c. Oats in improved demand; White, 53c.@55c.; Mixed, 47½c.@50c., the latter for light. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses—Nothing doing. Provisions firmly held at 15½c. for Crude; 20¼c.@20½c. for Refined. Whisky steady at 95c. for Western, in iron.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Flour dull at $7 25@$7 75. Wheat dull at $1 45@$1 50. Corn quiet at 47c. Oats quiet at 38c.@44c. Rye dull at 73c. Barley nominal. Butter steady. Provisions quiet. Pork nominally $16 50@$16 75; light offerings. Lard dull; no offerings; some inquiries for futures; sales of Steam at 8¼c.@8½c. bid 8⅛c., seller July; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats quiet; sales of Shoulders at 6¼c., generally held at 6⅜c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 8¼c. Clear Sides held at 8½c. Bacon in fair demand and steady at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c. for Sides. Whisky steady at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, June 6.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of medium to choice at $6 10@$7. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 34¼ for No. 1; $1 26 for No. 2, cash; $1 25, seller June; $1 24, seller July. Oats firm and in fair demand at 29c. for No. 2. Rye dull and nominal at 66c. for No. 1. Corn dull and nominal at 38¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. Barley dull and lower at 70c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat neglected but unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, 65c.@72c.; do. Yellow, 62c.@63c.; Mixed Western, 61. Oats weak; Southern, 47c.@49c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@48c.; do. White, 49c.@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions nominally unchanged and quiet. Western Butter—Light receipts and good demand at 20c.@22c. Whisky firmer at 93c.@94c.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—Flour unchanged. Grain unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $17. Bacon sold at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk Meats sold at 6⅛c. for Shoulders; 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides, loose; ⅛c. higher for packed. Lard sold at 9c. for Tierce, 10c.@10½c. for Keg, 8¼c. for Steam. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¾c.@13c. plain, 13c.; small lots, ¼c. higher. Whisky quiet.

DETROIT, June 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 75@$1 76 for Extra White; closed at $1 77½ bid, without sellers; No. 1 White, $1 65@$1 70; Amber Michigan, $1 56@$1 58½. Corn dull and lower at 45c. for No. 2; 44c. for Yellow. Oats dull and declining at 37c. Receipts—4,000 bushels Corn and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—Grain of all kinds dull and nominal; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 65; No. 2, $1 54. Corn sold at 47c.@48c. Oats sold at 40c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 6.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 41c. Resin quiet; $2 60 for No. 1, Crude Turpentine lower; $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORA; or, THE GOLDEN FETTERS—Miss Kate Rogers, Mr. Owen Fawcett. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL. Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Lizzie Price. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FERNANDE—Miss Agnes Ethel, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Neilson, Miss Pateman, Mr. F. Bangs. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZRAEL.—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Mlle. Lulu. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinée.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—POPULAR EVENING CONCERTS under the direction of Mr. F. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Coroner's inquest in the Walworth case yesterday resulted in bringing out no evidence not already given in substance to the public. The young prisoner made a statement in which he recited some of his father's threats with reference to his mother and himself, and gave some intimation of the origin of the family troubles. His statement, made, of course, under the guidance of counsel, omitted several details necessary to a complete account of what occurred at the interview which ended with the shooting. These will doubtless be brought out on the trial. The case is one of the saddest we have ever been called on to record, and discloses with most appalling distinctness, the tragic possibilities of modern society.

Our correspondent with the forces recently operating against the Modocs sends an interesting account of the condition of affairs at Gen. DAVIS' head-quarters previous to the surrender of Capt. JACK. By the statements of the Indians who deserted JACK, it is evident that that leader expected only death at the hands of the United States troops. Our correspondent also throws light on the scheme of Gen. DAVIS in releasing a little band of Modocs to hunt JACK and his faithful followers—a policy which has been much criticised, but which has been justified by success.

That was a curious proceeding of the Board of Health yesterday, by which there was ordered a series of weekly inspections of the streets of the City. A report of an inspection just made was received and laid upon the table, Mr. HENRY SMITH bluntly characterizing it as "not true," which is a curious way of encouraging sanitary inspectors in the performance of their work.

From Homburg comes news of the death of AUGUSTA, Countess of Hohenzollern and Princess of Liegnitz, who was the second wife, by a left-handed marriage, of FREDERICK WILLIAM III., the father of the present Emperor of Germany. Prince ADALBERT, the Prussian High Admiral and a cousin of the Emperor WILLIAM, has died at Carlsbad, and the Emperor himself is reported dangerously ill at Berlin. The Court at Vienna is already in mourning, and the Court at Berlin will be, as a result of the events of yesterday, though we trust there is no reason to apprehend a period of mourning for a more august personage still. It is clearly a bad season for people who delight in court festivities, and American visitors to Europe who fail to participate in the reception accorded in England to the Shah of Persia will have a slender chance of seeing much of the pomp and circumstance of royalty this year.

It would appear that Engineer TRACY was somewhat rash in coming to the defense of his foreman, JOHN NOE, in December last, and that Commissioner VAN NORT was equally ill-advised in indorsing that defense. Our readers are tolerably familiar with the so-called big-pipe frauds, and the courts will shortly determine whether the City has been systematically robbed through the agency of bogus laborers in the pay of the Department of Public Works. If NOE and his confederates are found to have swindled the people to the extent claimed, it will properly form matter for investigation how far their operations have been facilitated by the loose management of the Department, which is responsible for their acts. At the time these frauds were first alluded to by THE TIMES, we advised Mr. VAN NORT, instead of challenging investigation, to institute it himself. If NOE was, as alleged, retained in the department for two months after the date of the disclosures in our columns, it would appear as if the Commissioner had found more pressing engagements than preventing leaks of public money.

Speaker CORNELL explains, in a letter which we publish this morning, that his action in having the Supply bill verified was not intended to cast any suspicion on the Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. O'DONNELL. No one who knew Mr. O'DONNELL would require the assurance, and those who do not may accept this exoneration without hesitation.

A correspondent, in another column, recites some facts to show that the practice of hazing is not yet done away with at West Point. We do not suppose it ever will be. The candidates for our national military school are not perfect gentlemen, any more than the sophomores of our colleges. Until they become so, nothing will prevent their displaying this petty and silly tyranny.

Dispatches from Washington indicate that the investigation in the *Polaris* matter discloses no evidence of foul play in any direction. The originators of the expedition appear to be quite satisfied of its substantial success in many important regards, and of the safety of the *Polaris*.

Extending the Civil Service Rules.

More than a year has now elapsed since the civil service rules were perfected and promulgated as a guide for the President and the heads of departments in making appointments in the public service. During that time much has been accomplished. The system has been thoroughly tested, both in the departments in Washington and in the Custom-house in this City, and has worked so well as to win favorable opinions from many who were at first its bitterest opponents. So far as the positions to which it has been applied are concerned, it has substantially done away with the old-fashioned scramble for place, while it has secured a much higher order of talent and character than formerly entered the service. Heads of departments and others possessing the power of appointment or nomination are relieved from pressure, and are no longer required to neglect the proper duties of their positions in order to decide upon the claims of the favorites of rival Congressmen to serve their country in the arduous capacity of Government clerks.

It must not be forgotten, however, that a large and important part of the rules has lain dormant for more than thirteen months. On the 16th of April, 1872, the President promulgated a series of rules, which had been drawn up by the advisory board after months of deliberation, prescribing the method of selecting, not merely department clerks in Washington, but Government officials throughout the country. The catalogue of officers to which the rules nominally apply includes collectors of customs and of internal revenue, postmasters, consuls, pension agents, registers, and receivers of land offices and United States marshals. Although the President has often complied with the spirit of these rules by promoting competent subordinates, they have virtually remained a dead letter so far as regards the use of the modes of selection for which they provide. A ready, and perhaps sufficient, excuse for this has been the desire to thoroughly test the system in Washington before extending it to all branches of the service. The test has now, however, been fairly applied and has proved successful to a gratifying degree. With the experience already gained, there can be no question as to the practicability of bringing every branch of the service within the operation of the rules.

The manner of filling the clerkships in Washington, or even in the Government offices in this City, is a matter of interest to but a limited circle of persons. It is of vital importance that they should be well filled, it is true, but the mode of selection adopted is of personal interest to very few. Not so with the offices throughout the country, to which the rules have not been extended. The appointment of postmaster in a country village, for instance, is one in which the whole community takes a lively interest. If made in accordance with the rules, it would go further to convince the people of the determination of the President to enforce the reform than a hundred appointments to clerkships of equal salary in the departments at Washington. So, too, in a greater or less degree with all of the offices which we have enumerated. The people are watching with keen eyes the progress of the reform as regards the places which come under their own observation. It is those in which they feel the nearest interest, and by its course in regard to which they will judge of the sincerity of the Administration in its attempt to reform the civil service. The almost unanimous approval with which the promotion of a worthy subordinate to be Postmaster of Philadelphia was received, and the universal attention that it attracted, prove that the popular interest in the reform is unabated.

It should be remembered, too, that the rules which provide for appointments to the places to which we have referred, do *not* set up a scholastic or literary standard of qualification. If they did, just exceptions might be taken to them. The gist of the rules is, that where there are subordinate officers who are likely to be deserving, the promotion shall be made from them if any are found competent. If there are no subordinates or none who are competent, then the appointment is to be given to the applicant best qualified in respect to character, responsibility, and capacity. There certainly seems to be no good reason for delay in enforcing a system so just and practicable as this. Its chief feature is the promotion of competent subordinates—a measure of justice to the many excellent men in the Government service, and a means of securing still higher talent in the future, by increasing the range of promotion. Such a plan, faithfully carried out, would not only secure competent men in places that are now too often filled with incompetent political "wheel-horses," but would infuse an *esprit de corps* into the service which would conduce to the best interests of the Government. We hope soon to hear that the order has been issued for the enforcement of the rules in their entirety, and that the President is no longer open to the censure of having failed to enforce any of the rules which he has approved and promulgated.

Aldermen and Supervisors.

A question is now agitating the Board of Aldermen which ought to be promptly settled, were it for no other reason than to allow our City fathers to give their undisturbed attention to matters more closely affecting the public interests. The question is, Are the Aldermen entitled to an extra $2,000 a year for their services as Supervisors? The legal points bearing on the case are the following: A week after the passage of the charter of 1870 a law was passed (chapter 190) constituting a new Board of Supervisors in lieu of the old one of infamous memory. That act constituted the Mayor, Recorder, and the Aldermen who should be elected under the provisions of the charter, the Board of Supervisors for the County of New-York. Section 4 of this act prohibited the payment to the members of the board of any extra compensation for their services. This was, however, amended by chapter 583, laws of 1871, in the following section: "Each member of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, excepting the Mayor, shall hereafter receive an annual salary of $2,000." The title of the bill, of which the above is a part, is, "An act to make provision for the local government of the City and County of New-York." So far as it relates to the City it is expressly repealed in the charter of 1873. The clause quoted refers to the County, and could not, whether excepted or not, be repealed under a City law, as the new charter avowedly is. So far, the claim of the Aldermen to receive extra compensation as Supervisors seems to be a perfectly valid one.

But the new charter contains a provision forbidding any officer under the City Government to draw a salary for any service rendered *ex officio* to the County Government. Both in the new charter and in the County law of 1870, from which the Board of Supervisors, as now constituted, draws its authority, it is simply stated that "the Aldermen" shall discharge the duties of Supervisors. The members of the board are not appointed Supervisors by name, it is simply as Aldermen, i. e., *ex officio*, that they are constituted a county board. The same statement applies to the Recorder, who is obviously a member of the Board of Supervisors, *ex officio*. Under the provisions of the new charter, therefore, it would appear that the Controller cannot legally pay, nor can the Aldermen and Recorder legally receive, the $2,000 a year voted to them by the super-serviceable Tweed Legislature of 1871.

Even if a technical loophole remain through which can be wriggled a claim for some $32,000 a year for the Board of Supervisors, it seems to us that the members would do well to refuse to take advantage of it. A City groaning under a debt of $108,000,000 needs to be economical, and a body of men professing to be just and honorable public servants should not take a mean advantage of hasty legislation. It was undoubtedly the intention of the framers of the charter to make $4,000 a year the full recompense for all services performed by the members of the Board of Aldermen. In the public estimation, and relatively to the salaries of other officials, the remuneration is quite sufficient. The people will be disposed to make a note of the members of the board who are most anxious to grab a salary to which equitably, at least, they are not entitled. Greed of this kind appeals very powerfully to the understanding of the mass of voters, as those who are chargeable with it will find to their cost at the proper time.

The Newest French Panacea.

To satisfy everybody has never been a dream of even the most sanguine of optimists. The greatest good of the greatest number describes the limit of aspiration for the bulk of modern political thinkers, and even minority representation is placed by them among the purely academical subjects whose discussion has only a theoretical interest. But what shall we say of a philosopher who seeks to reconcile conflicting opinion in France, to give all shades of political belief fair representation and trial, and to reduce the fierce menagerie of the National Assembly to a "happy family" of amity and concord? This, perhaps, does not exactly describe the form of our philosopher's proposal, but it certainly depicts its general drift and purport. With the consummation of his scheme all are to be content, and even the lion of imperialism and the lamb of the Commune are to lie down together, and this without involving the irony of the one lying down inside of the other.

The plan, then, is—and a writer in the Paris *Figaro* has the credit of it—the exact reverse of that which for so long has been unsuccessfully tried. In other words, whereas for a quarter of a century France has been aiming at "fusion," it is now proposed that she should try the benefits of "diffusion." This is to be accomplished, to begin with, by dividing her territory into four separate portions, each of which is to have its separate ruler, parliament, and government. "France Proper" is to have the Count of CHAMBORD for King, and Versailles for capital. Aquitaine is to enjoy the sovereignty of the Count of PARIS, and Toulouse is to be her metropolis. The Duke D'AUMALE is to rule over Burgundy, of which the capital will be Avignon; and, finally, the Prince Imperial is to wield the sceptre over Corsica and Algeria, and Algiers is to constitute the seat of his court and chief city of his dominions. The advantages of this arrangement, it is gravely announced, will be substantial and many. In the first place, it gets rid at one stroke of all dynastic competitions. All federative matters, questions of common interest, issues with foreign Powers, and the like, would be settled with a general parliament, which it is proposed shall assemble periodically at Tours. By this means, it is assumed that internal differences would be prevented, or healed, and that the common strength of the whole of France could be concentrated as effectually as at present for the common defense or welfare, without involving any of the disadvantages that the perpetual intrigues of rival houses and systems now entail. Again, there are in France a great number of persons who are firmly convinced that they should be placed in niches of public trust and honor, and who, whatever the merits or the folly of this persuasion, have it in their power to be very mischievous should it be ignored. Now, by the creation of four separate courts, four parliaments, each of two houses, four cabinet councils and four State councils, these various elements of possible trouble might be provided for, and indefinitely kept quiet. Conspiracy would come to an end, since there would be no one to conspire, and the constituents that make explosions being carefully put away in a place of safety, France could go comfortably to sleep of nights, without fear of waking up and finding a fresh revolution raging in the morning.

It may be objected that this notable plan omits to provide for the Republic; but here comes in one of the best features of the whole project, and one which, considered by itself, has certainly much, in all seriousness, to recommend it. The late Germanic Confederation had its free towns of Hamburg, Frankfort, Bremen, and Lubeck. In like manner it is proposed to erect into independent municipalities the cities of Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux. "As the large towns are to all intents and purposes ungovernable," says a writer discussing the project, "let them govern themselves"—a conclusion the paradox of which may be forgiven in the infinite relief promised by it to all Frenchmen who do not live in the four great towns. The adoption of this great scheme, whatever may be said against it, would certainly have some undeniable points of recommendation.

No argument, for example, will convince the various advocates of monarchy, constitutional or other, the empire or the republic, that their system is not the best possible for France. When all four are tried at once, side by side, a practical test of their respective merits will be attainable that could be got in no other way whatever. Besides this, as the inventor of the plan caustically inquires, "Is it not better that Frenchmen should parcel out the country among themselves than that it should be dismembered by the foreigner?" And in truth, if that eccentric and volatile people cannot agree with anything like permanency upon any one form of government, some plausible reasons, at least, have been advanced why they should try four at the same time. A kind of Heptarchy, with modern improvements, a chief state, including but not dominating minor ones, which are provided with diverse internal modes of government, should give scope for the greatest variety of talent, energy, and opinion, and so, in one highly important respect, fill out the ideal of a political society.

The trifling objections that each of the princes of this novel quadrilateral would have a constant temptation to assert his indefeasible and inalienable rights by overrunning and seizing the territory of the others, and that it might conceivably be to the interest of powerful neighbors to foment such strife, would probably be met by referring to the historical proofs of federative cohesion and integrity, and by the arguments—unanswerable, save by the sad logic of events—about the "progress" and superiority of modern political culture. But, perhaps, the strongest consideration in behalf of the plan of the *Figaro* with the great bulk of the French people is its absolute novelty. To try something by way of government they have never tried before, even if it only lasts six months or so, must surely have a seductive charm for the average Frenchman very difficult, indeed, to resist.

The Trial of Homeopathists in Boston.

The Massachusetts Medical Society, at its next annual meeting, will have a curious case submitted to it for its consideration. An attempt was begun in the Fall of 1871, by some members of the society of more zeal than discretion, to drive from it a few physicians who had professed and practiced homeopathy. This purpose apparently elicited little sympathy. It dragged for more than a year. It was, however, persisted in, and a proceeding in the form of a trial finally took place, which closed by the report of the Board of Trial on the 19th of last month. By this report the homeopathists were found "guilty of conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician," and their expulsion was recommended.

We have, of course, no opinion to offer in regard to the merits of homeopathy, or of that school of medicine which its adherents say is not allopathy, but which is certainly not homeopathy. That is a matter for every physician, and every person needing a physician, to settle for himself. But the manner in which the case to which we have referred has so far been conducted, calls for comment on account of the singular narrow-mindedness and bold injustice by which it has been marked. Considering that the prosecutors and judges belong to one of the most highly educated and honorable bodies of professional men, and considering, moreover, that they were engaged in trying the very delicate question of the fitness of certain of their professional comrades to associate with them, it would be natural to expect that their proceedings would have been direct, open, and scrupulously guarded against any trespass upon the rights of the accused.

Instead of this we find the Board of Trial beginning the final hearing with closed doors, refusing to allow friends of the accused to be present, refusing to admit the reporters of the Press, refusing legal counsel in a case which involved rights both of character and reputation, refusing to choose a phonographic reporter after the record of the Secretary was impeached, refusing to allow the accused a reporter, refusing a peremptory challenge of the members of the Board of Trial, and finally, refusing to hear any challenge for cause. It does not seem to have occurred to the physicians who constituted the board that such conduct on their part would deprive their verdict of all respect from intelligent persons in or out of their society, and, when known, as it was inevitable that it must be known, would awaken the liveliest public sympathy with the medical "heretics" whom they were seeking to cast out.

We do not propose to go over in detail the evidence or arguments in the case, as far as they have been published. The defendants undertook to show, and so far as we can judge, did show, that there was nothing in the legally-defined purposes of the Massachusetts Medical Society which made the practice of homeopathy inconsistent with membership. They showed that they had been members of the society for periods varying from sixteen to thirty years; that they had fulfilled all the requirements of the constitution, and that one of their number was known to be an officer of the Homeopathic Society at the time he was admitted to the Massachusetts Society. The published defense of the accused persons, as delivered on the trial, is candid, temperate, and courteous toward their prosecutors; it is also exceedingly vigorous and logical, and betrays in all respects the air of men of cultivated minds and assured position. The Board of Trial seem to have been engaged in a work of doubtful legality, which, if legal, was exceedingly ill-judged, and which has been carried on in the most arbitrary and unjustifiable manner.

It is to be hoped that the society itself will reject the suggestions of the Board of Trial. It can make little difference to the homeopathic physicians of Boston whether they are retained or expelled by the Massachusetts Society. Their merits as physicians, or the public opinion of their merits, will not be affected one way or the other. But the majority in the society cannot afford to sanction a procedure which, affecting to determine a question of honorable conduct, has been marked by so many features of unfairness and abuse of power. If the society consult their patrons, they will find that it is no longer the accused, but the accusers and the judges, who are on trial before intelligent people.

The Regatta.

It is time that the New-York Yacht Club and its companion clubs of this City and vicinity should cease to call their June drifting matches by the high-sounding title of regattas. A regatta cannot be had without wind; and if anything can be predicted with certainty as to the weather, it is that no wind sufficient to test the sailing qualities of a yacht will blow in New-York Bay at the season selected by our yacht clubs for their so-called annual regattas. A thunder-squall may spring up while the yachts are lazily drifting over the course; or, in rare instances, there may be a little more breeze than is necessary to give the yachts steerage-way. There is, however, almost a certainty that a regatta sailed in June will afford no test of anything beyond the capacity of yachtsmen and guests to endure the heat of the sun reflected from the unruffled water.

Certain yachtsmen have the frankness to admit that these June regattas are what is profanely termed "rubbish," so far as racing is concerned, but that they afford an opportunity to yacht-owners to exhibit their yachts to lady friends without exposing the latter to the horrors of sea-sickness. This, however, is a mistake. To a person susceptible of sea-sickness, the motion of a steam-boat rocking on the heavy ground-swell of the Atlantic on a hot June day, without a breath of air stirring, is rather more trying than the livelier motion produced by a fresh breeze. The sea could hardly have been calmer than it was on Thursday last, and yet the guests who were on board the steamers accompanying the squadron were filled with abdominal remorse for their folly in attending the regatta. Moreover, even if the June regattas were perfectly adapted to the end of exhibiting the yachts to ladies addicted to sea-sickness, would it not be more honest to call them something else than regattas? As it is, scores of people went to the regatta on Thursday to see a yacht-race, and returned in a disappointed and over-heated condition, which led them to express decidedly uncomplimentary views of the New-York Yacht Club.

The yachtsmen cling to the month of June, as the season for their regattas, simply from force of habit. They have no particular fondness for drifting, and no objection to racing in a reasonable breeze. Because, however, the regattas were, some years ago, fixed for June, they still cling to a custom that is absurd, and calculated to bring yachtsmen into ridicule. The wretched failure of Thursday's regatta, which effectually destroyed all interest in the postponed drifting-match, ought to be the last affair of the kind. Hereafter yacht club regattas should be held either before the 15th of May or after the first week in September. Such an arrangement would insure a breeze sufficient to test the speed of, at least, the centre-board yachts. There is plenty of pluck and good seamanship among our yachtsmen, and they display those qualities every year in their Fall matches. To persist in holding their chief regattas at a season when a breeze may be whistled for in vain, is to give thoughtless persons the opportunity to suggest that the yachtsmen do not like to race when a wet sheet is a possible contingency. In justice to themselves, let us hope that they will decide to hereafter sail in May or September, rather than to drift in June or July.

MINOR TOPICS.

We hope that the State Department will promptly give to the public the facts touching the precise status of our ex-Commissioner at Vienna, Gen. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN. So far the General has left on the public mind the impression that he is a man greatly deficient in self-control and sound judgment; but unless charges rather more definite than this are proved against him, he will be regarded by a people which loves fair play as an injured man. We have not extenuated the obvious faults of Gen. VAN BUREN any more than we have concealed the errors of policy which led to his appointment, but we have no sympathy with the plan of trying and condemning any public servant without a public statement of the charges which are assumed to have been proved against him. The State Department has incurred quite enough blame already for this Vienna fiasco to render it exceedingly desirable that it should not attract more than its due share by a any delay in explaining the grounds of Gen. VAN BUREN'S removal.

Very frequent accidents have occurred on OLIVER CHARLICK'S Long Island Railroad in consequence of the presence of cows on the track. The poor man is believed to be unable to afford the expense of fencing in the track, as the managers of the North-side Railroad have fenced in their track, and in consequence it continually happens that cattle, not to speak of horses and carriages, get in the way of his trains, and throw them off the track. A large number of persons, who are condemned to use the Long Island Railroad in the absence of any other means of conveyance, are hence made to ride in danger of their lives. Mr. CHARLICK ought to appeal to the charitable to help him out of his difficulties. A subscription among the Sunday-school children of Long Island might defray part of the expenses of fencing the road, and the cattle-owners along the line might lend a hand in the matter. The road only needs to be fenced in, to be relaid with new ties and rails, to be properly ballasted, and to be furnished with decent cars, to become, under good management, a comparatively safe and useful road.

That other unfortunate railroad person, Mr. VANDERBILT, who, like Mr. CHARLICK, is unable to advertise in the TIMES—for, of course, he did not withdraw his advertisement because he was angry at our criticisms of his management—has recently given a new proof of the economical devices to which his poverty compels him. A correspondent, whose letter appeared in yesterday's paper, asserts that he paid $2 for a seat in a palace-car from New-York to Niagara Falls, upon the positive assurance that the car "went through." In point of fact the car went no further than Rochester, and our correspondent was thus compelled to ride from Rochester to Niagara Falls, in a filthy, ill-ventilated common car. Now, no one supposes that Mr. VANDERBILT would have done this thing except through stress of poverty. He is said to be exceedingly fond of card-playing. Can it be that he makes up possible losses at whist, by saving his palace-cars from the wear and tear of long journeys?

We understand that the Police Commissioners have appointed to a responsible position in connection with the Street Cleaning Bureau, a notorious person named EDWARD A. MOORE. If we mistake not, this individual was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Ring to superintend the building of the Eighteenth Ward Market. He held the office of Superintendent of Roads under TWEED, and was a prominent Tammany politician until even Tammany expelled him at the same time that his patron GENET was kicked out. MOORE'S appointment has evidently been made by CHARLICK, at the instance of the indicted public plunderer, HARRY GENET. To this pass we have been brought by a "Reform" Mayor. Men who are too disreputable for Tammany are good enough to be potential in the Police Commission, and to obtain through this board new chances of robbing the City.

The Earl of LEICESTER, on whom Queen VICTORIA has conferred the Order of the Garter, vacant by the death of Lord ZETLAND, is a special favorite of her Majesty, and the greatest agriculturist of his class in England. His father was the celebrated "COKE of Norfolk," who improved his Norfolk property to such a degree that the rental of an estate which was £2,200 at his accession was £20,000 at his death. He lived to ninety, and in 1832 he and Lady LEICESTER—who subsequently married Right Hon. EDWARD ELLICE, formerly a large landholder in this State—were on board a vessel, launched at Wells, in Norfolk, made out of timber grown from acorns planted on his property by Lord LEICESTER himself. When seventy he married a second time, his bride being younger than his grand-daughter, and had six children, of whom the present Lord LEICESTER is one. He, like his father, is devoted to country life, and up to a recent date had never taken his seat in the House of Lords, although a peer from boyhood. In common with Lord PORTMAN, lately raised to a Viscounty, he has been of great service in the management of the Prince of WALES' Duchy of Cornwall. Lord LEICESTER'S property is reputed worth a clear £50,000 a year, and his seat, Holkham, is surpassed by few. Inscribed on its walls are the words: "This seat, on an open, barren estate, was planned, planted, built, decorated, and inhabited, in the middle of the eighteenth century, by THOMAS COKE, Earl of Leicester"—who was maternal great-uncle of the new K. G.

New-York State Sunday-School Convention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 6.—The closing session last night of the State Sunday-school Convention was attended by a large audience, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The exercises consisted of Christian songs and short, stirring addresses.

Edward C. Wilder, President of the New-York City Teachers' Association, introduced the subject of mission-work in destitute districts. He favored the employment of female missionaries, as is done in Putnam County; also of using outline maps of the field, to show the condition of the work. A missionary in every county is earnestly demanded by the needs of the cause.

Tidings were received by the convention from Mr. Ralph Wells, who is now in Italy and in improved health.

Addresses were also made by Charles N. Woodward, of Homer; V. W. F. Crofts, of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Galliver, Rev. Messrs. Floyd and Wright, of Binghamton, and H. B. Silliman, of Cohoes. Various resolutions were presented by the committee and adopted.

The convention adjourned amid unbounded enthusiasm and universal expressions of satisfaction. The local committee, headed by Judge W. B. Edwards, have performed their duties admirably. The hospitalities of the citizens have been extremely liberal.

THE CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

Opening of the Fund Account—Acknowledgments of Contributions—The Programme of Arrangements.

In opening the account for the Poor Children's Excursion and Relief Fund, we have to acknowledge the following contributions:

Henry Clews	$500 00
Eva, a favorite child, who was, but is not	25 00
E. L. G.	20 00
C. D.	10 00
A little boy's savings (now dead)	10 00
K. H.	10 00
Cash	5 00
H. McD.	5 00
B.	5 00
Edward Southworth	2 00
Mary W. Southworth	2 00
Thomas S. Southworth	2 00
Alice	2 00
K. M., Jr.	2 00
D. F.	1 00
A friend to poor children	1 00
No name	50
Total	[illegible]
Deposited with National Trust Company	[illegible]
Amount of Fund to date	[illegible]

To this is to be added the accrued interest due upon the Reserve Fund, which amount will be made up and declared by the National Trust Company to-day. The following extracts from letters sent by contributors show that a deep interest is felt in the success of the movement. An eminent physician, who does not wish his name to be used, incloses a check for $25, to be placed to the credit of "Eva, a favorite child, who was and is not," and says:

"I regard THE TIMES system of giving the poor children fresh air, sunlight, and food, as one of the most important sanitary movements of the age. One day even of recreation for these poor creatures in the country will, I believe, avert impending sickness and death. I shall add to your Fund from time to time, as my resources permit."

A lady in this City incloses $5, and writes as follows:

"I inclose a small amount for the Children's Excursion Fund. What a good work it is, and how well managed—more than half in matters of charity."

The following letter was received from Pau, France, a few days ago, from Edward, Mary, Thomas, and Alice Southworth:

"Inclosed please find $8, being the currency equivalent of forty francs. This is the subscription of four children, who read THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and desire to contribute to your Fund for entertaining the poor children of New-York. They have saved the sum from their allowance of pocket-money."

Mr. Henry Clews having subscribed $500 to the Fund, one of the series of excursions will be given entirely under his direction, and will be known as the Henry Clews Picnic. The date will be announced hereafter.

As already announced, the excursions will commence on Saturday, June 21, when the children attending seven of the industrial and mission schools under the care of the Children's Aid Society will enjoy a pleasant holiday. The following schools will be represented on that day: The Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Fortieth, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, and Sixty-eighth-street schools. The children will assemble at an early hour at their respective school-rooms, under the care of the regular teachers, and proceed by the nearest route to the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, where the barge Sarah Smith will be in readiness to receive them. As soon as all are on board, the party will proceed to Excelsior Park, on the Hudson River, opposite Yonkers. To entertain the children, the programme of last Summer will be adhered to; a brass band will be provided and the usual amusements afforded. A breakfast of sandwiches and milk will be given the boys and girls as soon as the barge starts, and on reaching the grove a luncheon of cake, sandwiches, and lemonade will be furnished. At the grove a Punch and Judy show, games of ball, and the swings will delight the little ones, and full liberty will be accorded all to roam at will in the woods and shady paths which abound there. On the return trip more sandwiches, with a feast of ice-cream, will close the day's bill of fare. A large quantity of ice will also be furnished, in order to prevent thirst, the children generally drinking too much water. This plan was recommended by the physicians last Summer, and no doubt prevented sickness. Every possible care will be taken to insure the safety of the large number of children present, and a police escort will add to the security of the party. Other excursions have been arranged for, to follow the initial one in regular succession, details of which to be hereafter announced.

The relief districts are now being organized in order that the superintendents and visitors may be ready to commence the relief work as soon as it becomes necessary.

The East-side District will include all of that portion of the City included in the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards. Mr. George Calder, Superintendent of the Rivington-street Lodging-house, will have charge of this district, assisted by a large number of volunteer visitors.

The West-side District will comprise the section lying west of Broadway, from Reade-street as far up as West Twenty-fifth-street, thus including the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards. Rev. Alvah Wiswall, of St. John's Chapel in Varick-street, will act as Superintendent, and he will be assisted by the members of the St. John's Guild and other benevolent societies.

The Down-town District will consist of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Wards, and will be under the supervision of Mr. Charles O'Connor, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house in Park-place. He will be assisted by St. Paul's Guild and other volunteer visitors.

It will, therefore, be seen that the organization for carrying on the operations of the Fund for the Summer of 1873 will be on the same basis as last year, and the work will go on in precisely the same manner.

The Supply Bill—Card from Mr. Speaker Cornell.

Speaker Cornell requests the publication of the following note as a matter of justice:

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Albany dispatch stating that I have refused to sign the Supply bill on the ground that there is cause to believe that the bill was tampered with after it left the Conference Committee, is calculated to unjustly prejudice the good name of the Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. O'Donnell, and his assistants, and I therefore beg to correct the statement. It is true that I have asked to have the bill printed and sent to the members of the Conference Committee, not because of any suspicion that it is wrong, but as a matter of precaution, in view of the unpleasant gossip which has occurred in past years in reference to the Supply bill.

The high character of Mr. O'Donnell, and the good repute of the Assembly Clerk's desk during the past Winter, render it impossible to doubt the fidelity with which the Supply bill has been engrossed. To prove this before the bill is signed will certainly do no harm, and ought not, in the meantime, place the clerks under suspicion. Yours respectfully,

ALONZO B. CORNELL

THE MODOCS.

Before the Surrender—The Preparations for Capt. Jack's Capture—Arming the Prisoners.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, Cal., Monday, May 26, 1873.

During the four days that have elapsed since my arrival at head-quarters the camp has been the scene of continual bustle and excitement. The first day saw the surrender of the Hot Creek band and Hooker Jim and the Curly head Doctor, and it seems almost a pity that the two last, who do not belong to that band, were allowed to surrender at all, for they have been the worst of desperadoes, and have committed unpardonable sins that no late repentance can atone for, and the most agreeable news that could have been received from them would have been to see the Warm Springs Indians bring back extensive locks of their hair as *mementos mori*. But they have freely surrendered, and there is even a chance that they may some of them render services that can partly condone for their past acts.

As to whatever open warfare they have waged, inconvenient as it has been to the Government and disastrous as it has been, it challenges the admiration of the civilized world, and is recognized by every officer of this expedition as having been unparalleled, for when before in the world's history did a band of undisciplined men, forty-five in number, defy a perfect military organization 700 strong, including six pieces of artillery? That was the inquiry made of me this morning by the commander of the expedition, who is too good a soldier to undervalue the heroism and skill of his savage antagonists. As to skill, their defense of the lava beds shows that the untutored minds of Modoc Indians have intuitively grasped the natural principles of the science of fortification, and so added to the natural strength of an almost impregnable position.

Had it not been for the murder of the settlers on the Tule Lake, and the massacre of the Peace Commission, there could be no especial reason why Jack and all his band could not be made peace with, upon a promise of amnesty, but Jack and Sconchee (Sconchin is not the right pronunciation) are well enough versed to understand that they have transgressed beyond forgiveness, and the surrendered men say they upbraided them as cowards for wishing to abandon the contest. Jack said he was determined to die with his gun in his hand. Bogus Charley and Steam-boat Frank say they argued with him that they were all bound to be killed; that even if they killed ever so many soldiers, that once in a while a Modoc would be killed, and so gradually they would all have to die. They wanted to live and not die, and the killing of ever so many soldiers would not make it the pleasanter to do so. But Jack and Sconchee say they are fighting to the death.

These captives are considered more reliable, because they are embittered toward Jack, and have had a bitter quarrel with him. One of them, named William, fought with Jack all the day long, and his face and person bear bruises as a consequence. They say that when they came away Jack allowed them to take only their personal property, and gave them no share of the common stock—the spoils of the war. So they got none of the captured guns, and only brought in the old guns they had before. They express the opinion that when the hostile Modocs learn how well they are received that three-fourths of them will be glad to come in and surrender, and that Jack's party of implacables will thus be reduced to only seven men, and these seven may be expected to stay by him to the end.

Under ordinary circumstances we might not place much reliance upon what these captive Indians would say, but they occupy hazardous positions, know that they have halters around their necks, and what they say they say with their lives in their hands, and with a full consciousness that they must say and do something to be of service to us, and so give them a claim to merciful consideration.

Day before yesterday a command was sent on a scout, consisting of about 100 cavalry and twenty Warm Springs Indians, as traileurs. The bustle of preparation, shoeing horses, loading teams and pack-trains, &c., absorbed attention, but finally the troops disappeared in the distance, to rendezvous on the other side of Tule Lake, and scour the land toward Capt. Jack's supposed head-quarters. Yesterday another troop took the field, with a similar force and on a similar mission. It is no small work to outfit and supply these commands and keep them going, but the determination is to send out munitions and supplies, and have them scout and follow the savages for fifteen days, if necessary, and before that time another such force will probably leave here to relieve them. Gen. Wheaton is now again in command of the expedition, and all will be activity until the war is ended.

The company of Warm Springs Indians which took the field two days since was commanded by Capt. Donald McKay and their head chief, I-pah-pel, in person; that which left us yesterday consisted of the Wascopum band, about twenty strong, under one of their number, appointed a sergeant. Two-thirds of McKay's men are of the simon-pure Warm Springs band, and the Wascopum band furnish the other third. Though resident on the same reservation, they preserve their distinct identity, and in dividing up in parties the bands remain together. Our Wascopum allies made ready for their departure by dancing their war dance the night before until about midnight, and mounting their horses the next morning they rode up to head-quarters, and, forming in line, commenced their war chant in honor of the commanding general. A little chunk of a fellow in the middle of the line started in with a yelp that called attention; one and another gave tongue with him in a monotonous sing song, for which he beat time with the handle of his whip; the chorus grew until all bore a part in it, and then died away until only the leader's voice was heard. Somebody in the line would then ejaculate something pertinent as a text for future operations, the leader would chime in again, and the strain would grow louder and louder, and be repeated over and over, much to the delight of admiring spectators, and no doubt a little to the disgust of the band of captive Modocs, camped within hearing, across the Spring branch. When the command, which they were to pioneer, was finally under way, and the time for departure came, they rode off over the plain in a long platoon that swept the sage-brush plain and raised a dense cloud of dust, through which their war chant rose shrill and loud, punctuated by an occasional gun-shot as one and another discharged his piece. They were a gay-looking troop, and some way seemed more characteristic of the region they traversed than the troops did, who mounted at the sound of the bugle and bestrode fine American horses. Indians and Indian horses bore a much more natural relation to the landscape.

After the departure of the troops, our camp seemed rather lone and deserted. Troops, pack-trains, and wagons had gradually thinned out. The day before a cordon of wagons and teams had surrounded Fairchild's, and actually fenced in the premises. The neighing of horses, braying of mules, and swearing of teamsters—and they as a class are ambitious in that profane art—had decreased until the atmosphere was actually peaceful. There was something of interest transpiring, however, and though the matter was wrapped in the profoundest secresy, so great that not an officer, hardly, knew the intentions of Gen. Davis and Col. Wheaton, yet your correspondent knew enough to watch the preparations and witness the dénouement. Not the dénouement, exactly, for that we watch and hope for with considerable impatience yet.

Imagine the surprise of the camp, when, soon after dinner yesterday, a number of horses were led to Gen. Davis' tent, and the captive Modocs, Bogus Charley, Steam-boat Frank, Hooker Jim, and Snack Nasty Jim, armed with their rifles, which had been returned to them for the occasion, were brought across from their camp and mounted. John Fairchild rode also, and soon after Gen. Davis and a corporal's guard of cavalry joined them and they went off together, leaving the bystanders rather wrapped in astonishment at the strange turn of events. Gen. Davis shook hands with his staff and other officers, and, in answer to the anxious inquiry of a young reporter as to where they were going, replied: "Just to take a turn around the hills, here." Sure enough, the hills around here are rather scattered, and the "turn around" may require several days,' or a week's, hard riding. Before the cavalcade left the place it was joined by a horseman who was posted as to the importance of the expedition, and was to accompany it by permission, and thereby represents the interest of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

I am not permitted to telegraph the intention of this expedition, and in fact I do not know it. The real intention and the possible object to be attained are known only at head-quarters and to John Fairchild, who has the confidence of all who know him, and is doing more to end this trouble than a regiment of troops could possibly accomplish. I will digress here to say that had he been successful—which he would have been only for the threats of the Link River settlers—this Hot Springs band, that has just surrendered, would never have joined in the war. They live immediately near here, and have for years refused to comply with Capt. Jack's solicitation to remove to Lost River and reside with him. They were not present at the first collision with the troops in December, and hearing of it, were persuaded by Fairchild to remove peaceably to the reservation. They were on the way there, in his company, when they heard that the Link River settlers were prepared to kill them all as they passed through, and no doubt those threats were made under the misapprehension that they had participated in the massacre of settlers on Tule Lake, which was not the case. An Indian is the very embodiment of suspicion, and hearing this report the band stampeded and left Fairchild the same night, and having no other idea of safety they joined fortunes with Capt. Jack and added seventeen good fighters to his small force. Thus it must be conceded that they were driven, somewhat against their will, to take a part in the impending conflict, and should be considered that much less to blame. Hooker Jim and Curly-headed Doctor do not belong to the Hot Creek band, though they surrendered with them.

When they concluded to surrender they bethought them that John Fairchild was always a reliable friend, and they were intending to open communication with him when attacked by the troops, and finally did so. It seems at first glance that it is putting too much confidence in them to arm them and put them on horseback, on whatever pretense; but we have their families here, and an Indian will not forsake wife and children. That of itself is almost perfect guarantee, but they have their lives to redeem, and I think are determined to do it. I cannot give accurate statements, but I venture the prediction that without solicitation these four have made a proposition to go on this expedition for the purpose of seducing Capt. Jack's men away from him, and thus to put our forces on his track and aid the capture of the rest. I am not unwilling to believe that they would betray Jack and Sconchee if it could be done, but I am of the opinion that they cannot be caught with chaff. Even if there shall remain only seven desperadoes to keep up the contest, and they can fortify themselves where they have food and water to stand a seige, they cannot be taken without a loss of twenty-five men. The surest way is to capture them or kill them by treachery—if that word remains applicable to any act that should execute justice on them.

I am inclined to admire the plain credit our officers give their enemies in the way of pluck and ability. They only condemn their treacherous murders, not their open warfare, and they seem to respect the independence and courage with which even a Modoc fights to the death rather than to leave the homes of his fathers to white men without making them historic by their death-struggle to maintain them.

Gen. Wheaton says that he could not understand what Fairchild and others meant when they continually alluded to the impregnable character of the lava beds, and expressed doubts that the Modocs could be routed by ordinary means. He smiled at their assertion that war had never sought such a field before, and thought they rather grudgingly conceded that he might possibly be able to oust them with a thousand men. A further acquaintance with the lava fields has showed him that these men knew what they talked of, and understood how unlike was the Modoc stronghold to any other battle-field of earth. The Modocs were finally driven out by the terrors of bursting shell. As Bogus Charley says, "The big guns fired and the ball came over among us, and then it fired again. We no understand how it do that, and we very much afraid." When they shot Major Thomas, of the Fourth Artillery, they said, derisively, "There, you big gun, you not fire any more." You see, they had learned to use our language to that much advantage.

Fairchild informs me that, in his opinion, the lava beds have been the traditional stronghold of the Modocs, because, when hunting cattle in that region, he has found human bones exposed that seemed to speak of previous conflicts. Gen. Wheaton said he heard long ago of the adventures of a cavalry command which undertook to pass through this region from east to west—I think in 1852. The distance to be traversed was about twenty-four miles, and out of sixty-two animals in the command, thirty-seven were lost, as their hoofs were worn out so that they were unable to go further. For all that, this region is rather a favorite range for cattle, as the rye and bunch-grass grow rank among the lava crags, and offer abundant feed. Before leaving here I propose to myself a journey to the famous battle-field, and shall try to describe it as it strikes one's fancy when peace has spread its wing over it, and when the memory of its treachery and death shall not be intensified by the apprehension that some Modoc bullet waits there yet to claim its victim.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of the Murderer Wright in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—At 11:45 o'clock to-day, Gen. Crocker, the warden of the jail, proceeded, with a few others, to the cell of Tom Wright, heretofore convicted of the murder of Rogerski, to read the death-warrant. He was brought out from his narrow cell into the passage, where he straightened himself, towering up like a giant in size over the spectators. He was dressed in a blue coat, black pants, white shirt, without a vest, and wore a black slouch hat. Gen. Crocker, who seemed much affected, proceeded to read the death warrant, and in concluding shook hands with the prisoner and expressed the hope that he was prepared for the change. Wright, who had taken the matter quite unconcernedly, smiled in reply. The guards then proceeded to remove the fetters from Wright's hands and feet. To do this it was necessary for him to sit down, and he turned to Gen. Crocker and asked him for something to sit upon. His gray blanket was brought from his cell, and he dropped on this. He remained quietly while the rivets were drilled from his heavy irons.

Father Wiget had, meantime, placed a crucifix in his hand, which he held steadily. Before the irons were off, Wright whispered to Gen. Crocker, asking if he might see his fellow-prisoner Young, the colored man, charged with the murder of the drover in Armory-square. Young was accordingly brought in, and Wright addressed him in an off-hand manner, thus: "How are you getting on?" Young replied: "First-rate." Wright—"I've got to go; good bye." The interview here ended.

Young, who was in his shirt-sleeves, looked much the most nervous of the two. Before the irons were fully removed precautions were taken to bind his arms and legs with strong cord, as it was evident from his herculean proportions and desperate courage that he might make a vigorous effort to free himself. A few minutes after 12 the procession, with Gen. Crocker, the prisoner, the priests, and the doctors, proceeded to the gallows, which Wright mounted with a firm step, smiling meanwhile until the black cap was adjusted. At 10:12 the drop fell. Life was not extinct until the lapse of seventeen minutes. The neck was not broken, the man being choked to death. There were about four hundred persons in the jail yard, and several thousand outside, many of them on house-tops and other high points where they could have a full view of the execution.

GENERAL NOTES.

A boy of seventeen has lately married a girl of twelve in Jackson, Tenn.

An old Kentucky gentleman, whose son is under arrest for crime, has died of grief.

The Bedford (Penn.) *Inquirer* refuses to advertise circuses at any price whatever.

An Iowa town held a "grave-yard bee" last week to raise money to put its cemetery in order.

An Indiana school-master tells his scholars that the use of tomatoes as food induces insanity.

Terre Haute complains of a grinding monopoly, there being but one scissors-sharpener in the place.

Samuel A. King, the aeronaut, declares it impossible in his opinion to cross the Atlantic in a balloon.

A Kentucky man has named his sixteenth child, recently born to him, Omega, hoping the fates will let her be the last.

A Maine court has lately decided that a railroad ticket is good for six years if not used before the expiration of that time.

A fellow has been arrested in Philadelphia for stealing fourteen drums. Of course he could not keep such a thing as that quiet.

Worcester, Mass., thinks it ought to have a board of trade. Portsmouth, N. H., responds, through the *Chronicle*, that it has one that it will sell cheap.

A runaway horse leaped a five-barred gate with a buggy in Portland, Me., without damage to himself or the carriage, but to the destruction of the gate.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle* denies by authority the rumor that Mr. Dawes intends resigning his seat in Congress to accept a Cabinet appointment.

Up to the 1st of June 22,366 hogsheads of leaf tobacco had been inspected at Richmond, Va., an excess of 4,634 hogsheads over the same time last year.

An old gander attacked a little two-year-old boy in Montreal, a day or two ago, and so frightened him that he was thrown into convulsions and died.

After all, how do so many letters reach their destination! One has been sent to Whitehall, N. Y., although the name of the village was spelled "Ouil all."

The New-Jersey Editorial Association will hold its Summer meeting at the Delaware Water Gap the last week in June. The tickets have been placed at $10.

Some leading Democratic politicians of Ohio have been sued by a dealer in Columbus for pay for fire-works furnished them in the Presidential campaign of 1868.

A most remarkable cure of the desire for tobacco is that of an Indianapolis Alderman. He was thrown from his buggy some time ago, and since then has loathed the foul weed.

An orphan, under age, married his female guardian in Illinois the other day, and was compelled to get her written consent to his marriage before the wedding could take place.

The railway companies of Illinois are preparing to conform their tariffs and regulations to the requirements of the new law of the State against exorbitant rates and unjust discriminations.

Miss Mink, the woman accused of the murder of Dr. Baker, in Maine, refused to leave the court-room at the close of her examination, and the officers were compelled to take her out by force.

Some disappointed juniors at Yale have started a rival Skull and Bones, using the same name and pin, but, to avoid difficulties, adding the mystic number 135 to the inscription upon the latter.

Three incorrigible bachelors in Indiana have made up a purse of $100 to procure a silver tea-set, to be awarded the ugliest woman on exhibition, willing or unwilling, at the Knox County Fair.

A Springfield woman spoiled a big sale of real estate by demanding that her husband should give her $100,000. He offered her $25,000, but this seemed too small an amount until after it was too late.

A self-possessed young man called at a house in Atlanta, Ga., a few mornings ago and asked to see his wife. "She is not here," replied the mistress of the house. "There is none here but the members of my own family." "Well," replied he, "it's one of them I want to see. I married your eldest daughter last night."

At the conclusion of the address on Decoration Day, in Mobile, Ala., a bouquet of flowers, in which the blue and the gray were blended, was sent upon the mound, with a card inscribed: "The Mobile Cadets of the Confederate Army honor the memory of those who, though their enemies in war, were men, and brave enough to do their duty."

An exasperated Bostonian is rushing around with an unshaven face and demanding to know if these women will never learn anything. The slight cause for all his mental disturbance is found in the fact that one of his daughters had used one of his razors to cut maple sugar with, and another had taken its mate to sharpen her lead pencil with, while his wife had rendered his shaving brush somewhat too stiff for its original purpose by using it in glueing some broken furniture.

AMUSEMENTS.

East-Side Summer-Night Concerts.

A new series of Summer-night concerts will be entered upon this evening. The entertainments are to occur at American Institute Hall, in Third-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, and are to be directed by Mr. F. I. Eben. Good music and decidedly popular prices are promised by the announcements, which have a special interest for east-side residents.

The Chicago Jubilee.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 6.—The attendance at the Second Jubilee Concert last evening was immense, every available foot of space being occupied. It is estimated that not less than 40,000 persons were in the building. The programme included the overture to "Der Freischuetz," the "Gloria" in "Twelfth Mass," a solo for the cornet, "the Inflammatus;" a part song, "Farewell to Forest;" the "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah," the overture to "Tannhaeuser," the chorus "The Heavens are Telling," the "Anvil Chorus," and the anthem, "America."

The most notable successes of the performance were the singing of the "Hallelujah Chorus," which was admirably done, the rendering of the "Anvil Chorus," and the singing of the concluding number, "America." The "Anvil Chorus" was repeated in answer to an uproarious encore. Miss Maguire's singing of the "Ave Maria" was well received.

The number of strangers in the city cannot be less than 50,000, and by some it is estimated at 80,000.

The last of the regular concerts of the Jubilee was given this afternoon, to an audience that while not so large as that of last evening, was still of sufficient size to crowd the immense depot where the concerts have been given, and being largely composed of children, it exceeded in noise and confusion either of those yesterday. As a natural consequence, the orchestral effect was almost entirely destroyed. The programme was as follows: Overture, "Jubilee Night;" grand chorus of 1,000 children from the public schools; Pot Pourri, introducing gems from "Martha;" Andante, Fifth Symphony of Beethoven; Spring Song, solo for cornet; "Alescia," by Arbuckle; National Air of America; overture to William Tell; "Art Thine Eyes;" solo for euphonicon; Polka de Concert, by Alfred Rigg; overture to Robespierre; Evening Song; Coronation March, from "Il Profeta," Meyerbeer. For the fourth number,—the andante of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony—an original grand march, "Homage to New Chicago," was substituted. The choruses, which were all given by the public school children, were rendered in a very creditable and pleasing manner, and evoked enthusiastic applause. Arbuckle's solo, which, in spite of the confusion, was beautifully rendered, was received with immense applause, and an encore was good-naturedly complied with. This concert ends the musical part of the regular programme, but arrangements have been made for a concert to-morrow evening, for Mr. Gilmore's benefit. To-night a ball is given in the Board of Trade's rooms. To morrow a number of excursions on the lake will take place.

Tampering With the Supply Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—Speaker Cornell and Lieut. Gov. Robinson decline to sign the Supply bill, on the ground that there is cause to believe that the bill was tampered with after it left the hands of the Conference Committee. Speaker Cornell has directed that the bill be printed, and submitted to the members of the Conference Committee for inspection. This will take a long time. Meanwhile, persons who are in want of their money will have to wait.

OBITUARY.

Adalbert, Prince of Prussia.

The death of Henry William Adalbert, Prince of Prussia, occurred yesterday at Carlsbad, in Bohemia, where he was enjoying the benefit of the hot springs. He was born in Berlin Oct. 29, 1811, and was cousin-german to the late King Frederick William IV. His father was Prince Frederick William Charles of Hesse-Homburg. At an early age he entered the Prussian Army, and was attached to the artillery. A taste for travel led him to visit Holland, England, Scotland, Russia, Turkey, Greece, and the Ionian Isles. The King of Sardinia, in 1842, placed a frigate at his disposal, in which he visited Gibraltar, Tangier, Madeira, Teneriffe, and, crossing the ocean, the coast of Brazil. On his return he wrote an account of his voyage—(*Aus Meinem Reisetagebuche*, 1842-1843)—which was translated into English. In 1848 he was charged with the duty of organizing the national marine of Germany, and received the title of Admiral, but when the national navy had ceased to exist, his command was reduced to that of Prussia alone. In 1856 he made another voyage to the Coast of Morocco, and, encountering the pirates of the Riff, engaged them, and was wounded in the fight. For a time war with Morocco was imminent. Retaining the title of Commander in Chief of the Prussian naval forces he maintained in the Marine Department relations corresponding to his rank. He inspected the first gun-boat constructed by Prussia, in 1861. He held, besides his naval rank, various military grades, both in active force and the landwehr.

In 1851 he espoused, morganatically of course, Mlle. Therese Elssler, the sister of the noted danseuse, Fanny Elssler. Therese was a woman of magnificent proportions and great strength, and used to support her sister in her most difficult poses. She was a thorough artist herself, and was the instructor of Miss Fanny in much of the art in which she attained such distinction. She was "ennobled" by the King of Prussia, who conferred upon her the title of Baroness Von Barnim. In 1841 she had borne the Prince a son, Baron Adalbert Von Barnim, who was destined for a military career, but his health would not permit, and he made a voyage to Egypt and died in Nubia, having contracted a fever peculiar to the climate.

Louis Vitet, Vice President of the French Assembly.

M. Ludovic or Louis Vitet died yesterday in Paris. He attained distinction in the literature and politics of France, although he was educated for the profession of a teacher. He was born in Paris in 1802 and entered the Normal School in 1819, but his strong literary tastes drew him from the seclusion of the schools, and he became the editor of the *Globe*. He published anonymously *Les Barricades*, a series of dramatic scenes drawn from the troubles of the *Ligue*. This infusion of modern drama into history was eminently successful, and seemed to open a new field in literature, which the author cultivated with assiduity and profit, producing several works in the same style, and under the cloak of a *nom de plume*. He was appointed by M. Guizot Inspector of Historic Monuments—a post created for him—and subsequently was elected Deputy from the Lower Seine. He was originally conservative in politics, and, on taking a seat in the Corps Legislatif, opposed everything having the aspect of liberality. The *coup d'état* sent him into private life, from which he did not emerge until the collapse of the Empire brought him into the Provisional Assembly. He was the author of many historical works, was elected to a chair in the French Academy, and was an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Hon. John Prentiss, Printer and Journalist.

Hon. John Prentiss, the oldest printer and newspaper publisher in New-England, and perhaps in the United States, died yesterday afternoon in Keene, N. H., in the ninety-sixth year of his age. He established the *New-Hampshire Sentinel* in 1799, and conducted it for forty-nine years. The funeral of deceased will take place on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Wilson Whiton.

Mr. Wilson Whiton died at Hingham, Mass., on Tuesday last. He was a teacher of the deaf and dumb at the American Asylum, in this city, for forty-eight years, a longer time than that of any deaf-mute instructor in this country, next to the late Laurent Clerc, who came to this country with Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, when the American Asylum was started.

Princess Augusta of Liegnitz.

This Princess, who died at Homburg, Germany, yesterday, was born in 1800, and was the daughter of the late Ferdinand, Count von Harrach. She was married, morganatically, to the late King Frederick William III. of Prussia, in 1824, and was left a widow by the death of the King in 1840. Her title was Princess of Liegnitz and Countess of Hohenzollern.

A Ruffian at Large in Pennsylvania.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 6.—Yesterday a fellow named Henry Stanfenberg entered the house of a widow lady named Reilly and demanded her money. She refused, and he stabbed and beat her, and also a small girl living in the house. He assaulted another lady in the neighborhood, but, being interrupted, fled, and is still at large. Mrs. Reilly is still living, though in a critical condition. Stanfenberg is twenty-six years old, five feet eight inches in height, of stout build, wears a small dark mustache and goatee, and is dressed in a suit of gray, and light hat.

Hebrew Orphans' Excursion.

The managers of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Free Schools, following the example of the originators of THE TIMES picnics, have resolved to give the children attached to the institution a series of excursions, to commence on the 23d inst. A barge has been already chartered, and music and a variety of sports will be provided for the amusement of the children. There has been a sum of about $300 subscribed toward the expense of the excursion. The committee consists of Lewis S. Levy, Chairman, No. 49 Maiden-lane; Asher T. Meyer, Treasurer, No. 85 Walker-street; Julius Rosenbaum, Secretary; Lazarus Rosenfeld, Isaac S. Solomon, P. W. Frank, Myer S. Isaacs, Levi Goldenberg, Martin S. Fechheimer, Abm. Oettinger, Solomon L. Cohen.

Personal.

Senator H. B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Gen. L. C. Easton, of the United States Army; Rev. Edgar Sherlock, of England; Hon. H. B. Pierson, of Albany, and Major Stevenson, of Halifax, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Commander Ludlow, of the United States Navy, and Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Hoffman House.

Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. W. B. Kimball, of Providence, is at the Grand Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. R. M. Patton, of Alabama, and Hon. J. H. Rice, of Maine, are at the Astor House.

Congressman W. Loughbridge, of Iowa; Capt. A. Grant, of Washington, and Right Rev. J. Hardon, Bishop of Moosanee, Hudson Bay Territory, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. S. Wilt, of Cleveland; Hon. J. Tillinghast, of Albany, and S. Drullard, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

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MARRIED.

BERGEN—HANNAH.—At Christ Church, Bay Ridge, Thursday, June 5, by Rev. H. H. Dyer, D. D., HERMAN S., son of Hon. John G. Bergen, deceased, to ALICE E., eldest daughter of Henry Hannah, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

BURBAGE—VOSE.—On Thursday, June 5, at St. George's Church, Astoria, by Rev. R. W. Harris, D. D., W. CLARENCE BURBAGE, of Boston, to EDITH D., daughter of George H. Vose, Esq., of Astoria.

CAMMANN—CRARY.—On Thursday, June 5, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, HERMANN H. CAMMANN and ELLA C., daughter of the late Edward C. Crary.

DENIKE—PARKES.—On Thursday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, CHARLES A. DENIKE to EMMA T. PARKES, both of Harlem. No cards.

FARNAM—STRONG.—On Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., WILLIAM W. FARNAM, of New-Haven, Conn., to SUSIE F., daughter of the late Gen. Wm. K. Strong.

LOCKWOOD—HUBBARD.—In Chicago, June 3, 1873, by Rev. Arthur Brooks, Mr. JOHN L. LOCKWOOD to Miss JULIA RATHBONE HUBBARD, daughter of Jubette E. and the late Henry G. Hubbard.

MATHEWS—VAN CORTLANDT.—At the Van Cortlandt Manor House, Croton, on Thursday, June 5, by Rev. George W. Ferguson, Rev. JOHN RUTHERFORD MATHEWS, United States Navy, to CATHARINE THERESA ROMEYN, daughter of Pierre Van Cortlandt.

NICOLL—NOBLE.—On Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., Mr. JAMES C. NICOLL and Miss CORA A. NOBLE, all of this City.

SMITH—TOFFEY.—On Tuesday, June 3, at Cambridge, Mass., by Rev. William Newell, D. D., S. SIDNEY SMITH, of New-York, and KATHARINE V. TOFFEY, of Cambridge.

WILCOX—BUDINGTON.—On Thursday, June 5, at the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, GEORGE WILCOX, Esq., of New-York, to MARY GUNTON BUDINGTON, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

VAN DEVENTER—KING.—At the Park Reformed Church, of Jersey City, June 5, by Rev. J. V. N. Talmage, D. D., assisted by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, D. D., Rev. JOHN C. VANDEVENTER to Miss LIZZIE J. KING, all of Jersey City.

VENNARD—McKESSON.—On Thursday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, WILLIAM L. VENNARD to GEORGINA, daughter of John McKesson, all of this City.

DIED.

BARNEWALL.—On Friday evening, June 6, WILLIAM BARNEWALL, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Monday morning, June 9, at 9:30 o'clock, without further notice.

BOOTH.—In Paris, France, at midnight, Thursday, June 5, GEORGE H. BOOTH, of this City, late of Bradford, England.

BAYLIS.—On Friday morning, the 6th, MARY LOUISA, wife of David B. Baylis.

Funeral service on Saturday afternoon, the 7th, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 252 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., June 6, 1873, ANDREW, son of Wm. and Mary Ann Jackson, aged 19 years, 4 months, and 16 days.

Carriages will be in waiting on Monday, 10:30 A. M., at Forty-second-street Depot to convey remains to Green-Wood. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

KANE.—Suddenly, Thursday, June 6, EMMA E., wife of John R. Kane, in the 53d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 276 Classon-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 7, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay, Long Island, for interment.

MERIAM.—On Thursday, June 5, ANNA MARIA MERIAM, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Minard M. Milderberger, No. 80 Carmine-st.

SCHWARTZ.—On Thursday, June 5, 1873, ELIZABETH, wife of Christian Schwartz, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 353 East 53d-st., on Saturday, 7th inst., at 10 A. M., or from St. Boniface Church, 47th-st. and 2d-av., at 11 A. M.

SILLCOCKS.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., June 5, 1873, MAGGIE C., daughter of James H. and Jane Sillcocks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 58 Paterson-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

STEELE.—On Friday, June 6, Capt. JOS. STEELE, Sr., in his 77th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 394 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, Monday, June 9, at 3 P. M.

SOUTTER.—June 14, at Fredericksburg, Va., ROBERT SOUTTER, aged 61 years.

WADE.—On Wednesday morning, June 4, EDMUND J., son of Elias Wade, Jr.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 22 West 26th-st.

WAKE.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Wednesday, June 4, JOHN P. WAKE, aged 59 years, 3 months, and 24 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Sunday, 8th inst., at 10:30 A. M. The ferry-boat Roslyn will leave the foot of Spring-st. at 9 o'clock, and 24th-st., North River, at 9:10 A. M., to carry the friends of the family to and from Fort Lee.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORDS AND THEIR USES, PAST AND PRESENT. A Study of the English Language. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. New Edition Revised and Corrected. Cr. 8vo. pp. 467; New-York: SHELDON & CO.

We have not been in haste to notice the publication of the revised and corrected edition of Mr. Grant White's *Words and their Uses*, because there is little to be added to or changed in THE TIMES' general commendation of the work in its original form. No change has been made in the plan or the purpose of the book, but it has received some modifications and some additions. The author tells us in the preface to this edition, which, with his love of purely English forms, he somewhat quaintly calls "afterthoughts and forewords," that upon matters of fact and of opinion a few important modifications will be found, and that one new chapter has been added. But a strange and injurious tissue of misstatements about the book in the *Nation*, which it is very difficult to believe were unintentional, elicited from him a letter to that paper by which it appeared that the changes made were numerous, involving, we believe, some fifty or sixty pages. The new chapter headed "Jus et Norma Loquendi," is a reiteration, an elaboration, and an illustration of the cardinal doctrine of the book—that usage is not the absolute law of speech, but has absolute authority only within certain limits, and that there is no absolute rule by which language can be tested. "Usage," he declares, "gives immunity to use; but the court that pronounces judgment upon language is a mixed commission of the common and the critical before whom precedent and good usage have presumptive authority on the condition that they can bear the test of criticism, that is of reason." Mr. Grant White shows in this new chapter even more than in its predecessors that he is no mere purist, no precisian, no pedant. He not only admits but advocates change in language, but it must be what he calls normal change, and change that conforms to good taste and sound reason. It has been well said of him that "his business is the protection of the English language, not in its statics but its dynamics." His effort is constantly toward natural development, and for simplicity and manliness and homogeneousness in language.

And this leads us to speak of the way in which this very noteworthy book has been received. No book of its kind has produced such an impression or has been received with such favor among the intelligent and educated public, and also by a very large proportion of the critical class. This reception is due, in a great measure, to the author's high reputation both as an English scholar and as the possessor of a singularly clear, vigorous, and purely English style. But this is not all. There must be something more than mere reputation in a book which stirs people so much. For, on the other hand, the book, and not only the book but its author, have been attacked with virulence, and with a personality that is almost brutal. Mr. White's adverse critics write as if they were smarting under some personal wrong. It seems that this resentment is due mainly to the writer's proclamation of the needlessness of formal grammar in the English language, and to his teaching that it ought all to be swept away. He is dogmatic enough, it must be admitted, in his dealings with the subject, and thus provokes the ire of those (mostly professional writers on language) who hold opposite opinions. But it is this very dogmatic denunciation of formal grammar that pleases the great mass of Mr. Grant White's thoughtful and educated readers. His book is so successful, on the one hand, and on the other meets with some unmitigated detractions, because it met a great want and gave voice to a great discontent. But, besides what is controversial or provocative of controversy, there is in the bulk of the book a fund of counsel as to the use of language, to which no critic, however crabbed or prejudiced, can take exception. Mr. Grant White may not be always right, and indeed he has been shown to have been sometimes wrong; but even those who have shown this, but who have criticised him without venom, have admitted that his book is in the main sound, healthy, much needed, and sure to be beneficial in its effects. It is worth while to notice the absence in so dogmatic a book of any unkind remark or severe personal criticism. The author is tender of every one; the only foes that he attacks are vulgarity, cant, slang, and chiefly ignorant pretense in the use of language.

THE POETRY OF ARCHITECTURE. To which is added Suggestions on Works of Art. By "Kata Phusin," conjectured nom-de-plume of JOHN RUSKIN. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON. 1873.

The Messrs. Wiley are careful to avoid the absolute assertion that this book is the work of Mr. Ruskin, although there is abundant evidence, both internal and external, to warrant them in so doing. It is characterized by Mr. Ruskin's originality and intolerance, and, like his other works, is a curious mixture of wisdom and whim. To build a house after the hints given in this volume would be about as wild an undertaking as could well be imagined, but on the other hand Mr. Ruskin points out the absurdities of bad architecture in the plainest and clearest way, and thus teaches builders what to avoid if he does not show them what to adopt. The truth is that in his books Mr. Ruskin is always, to a large extent, iconoclastic. He built up Turner's reputation, but at the same time he railed against all other landscape painters. He has done splendid service as a writer upon art, but what a frightful wreck of great names he has left in his wake. In the present volume his chief strength is spent in denouncing the faults of architects, but he offers little to take the place of the architecture which he demolishes. The book is not in all respects worthy of his fame. It is evidently written before his mind had matured, and before he had become the master of the style in which he now is unequaled. It cannot, however, be worthless, inasmuch as it was written by Ruskin, and the volume must necessarily be found in every complete edition of his works.

JOHANNES OLAF. A Novel. By ELIZABETH DE WILLE. Translated from the German by F. E. BURNETT. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1873.

There is no more unsatisfactory work than the novel which just comes short of excellence. It is decidedly more annoying to perceive that the writer of a second-class book could and ought to have given us better work than it is to read the best work of a far less able writer. The former unsatisfactory state of mind is produced by reading *Johannes Olaf*. The author proves that she can create original characters by her success in giving life and individuality to Johannes Olaf, the hero of her book. She can also conceive and manage a plot with not a little skill. With these qualifications as a novelist, she ought to have written a novel worthy of high commendation. Instead of so doing, she has filled her pages with commonplace or tumid descriptions, which she evidently regards as eloquent and picturesque. She has collected around her powerful figure a host of people, who lack all semblance of vitality and interest, and she has incumbered her story with useless and irrelevant details. The result is a curious compound of misdirected ability and impertinent folly. The story is to a certain extent without interest, and in its single forcible portraitures, decidedly monotonous. As a whole, however, it is not worth the labor of reading, much less that of translation.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE. By JOSEPH BIRD. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1873.

Mr. Bird is an old fireman, who has had abundant experience in fighting the flames. His book is not a well-written or well-arranged book, and, therefore, suffers, since the author's meaning cannot well be gathered without much labor. The general aim seems to be to show that fires must be fought when they first break out if they are to be fought successfully, and that hence a score of steam fire-engines are not as useful as a few buckets and axes might be if used before a fire has had time to spread.

There is certainly sound sense in this theory, and Mr. Bird's suggestion that in every building buckets of water and axes should be kept in readiness for instant use, is an excellent one. Aside from this, there are many valuable hints which can be gleaned from the book by the careful reader. It is unfortunate, however, that Mr. Bird did not submit his book to a judicious editor, who would have pruned away the mass of irrelevant matter which the author has strung together, and have arranged the residue of the book in a somewhat coherent style.

MODERN MAGIC. By M. SCHELE DE VERE. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1873.

Under the head of Modern Magic, Prof. De Vere includes "spiritualism" and "animal magnetism." His book, however, discusses a much wider range of topics, and treats of dreams, ghosts, witchcraft, divination, &c. It is full of anecdotes of the sort retailed in Mrs. Crowe's *Night Side of Nature*, but is a peculiarly unsatisfactory, not to say exasperatory, work. The author insists that all the phenomena which he mentions can be accounted for without the supposition of supernatural power. At the same time, he gravely quotes, apparently with full belief, stories of men and women who have been able to read the future, and to mentally witness events occurring hundreds of miles from the place in which they were bodily present. It is really impossible to find out from Prof. De Vere's book to what extent he believes or disbelieves in magic. The reader will be inclined to believe that his chief object in writing *Modern Magic* was to make a salable book, and that he, therefore, repeated Mrs. Crowe's fantastic stories without depriving them of their interest by denouncing them as unworthy of credit.

BETSY LEE. A Fo'c'sle Yarn. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1873.

The laborious manner in which the word "forecastle" is spelled on the title-page of this poem is a sufficient hint that it belongs to the "dialect poetry" which has of late become so popular. The dialect in which it is written is that popularly attributed to the sailor. The latter, or at all events the British variety of him, is nearly an extinct species; and if the writer has not succeeded in reproducing the genuine old-fashioned sailor dialect, he is not to be blamed, while his readers are certainly to be congratulated. What he has done is to tell, in rough and careless rhyme, a simple and pathetic story. It is supposed to be told by the principal actor, Thomas, an old sailor; but, though the author has not presented us with a distinct figure of his hero, he has told his story with much force and truth to nature. The poem is at times unnecessarily coarse in expression and not always quite as unexceptionable in thought as it should have been, but it is an unusually successful attempt at painting, in vivid and picturesque colors, a tragedy of humble, not to say vulgar, life.

THE MINERAL SPRINGS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, with analysis and notes of the prominent Spas of Europe. By GEORGE E. WALTON, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1873.

A full description of all the best-known mineral springs, including an analysis of their waters, and a statement of their medicinal effects, has never before been made. Dr. Walton has exhibited great industry in the preparation of this volume, and has made it an exceedingly useful addition to the literature of his profession. A singular recklessness has characterized the great majority of men in the use of mineral waters. They have frequently been prescribed by physicians who knew next to nothing of their peculiarities, and are daily taken by thousands who have only the vaguest idea of their nature and proper uses. Hereafter, ignorance as to any of the mineral springs of this country or of Europe will be inexcusable, and the physicians will be saved from the blunder of prescribing waters that can only exercise an injurious influence upon the maladies which they are expected to cure.

THE MINNESINGER OF GERMANY. By A. E. KROEGER. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1873.

The quaint and graceful poetry of the German Minnesingers, who flourished in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and are now so little known outside of Germany, affords an extremely interesting study. Mr. Kroeger has done a good work in his present volume. He gives us the history of the early German singers; a thorough discussion of their peculiarity of composition, and the motive and propriety of the metres which they invented or adopted; a singularly acute criticism of the poetic literature by which they are now remembered; together with abundant specimens of their work, translated faithfully and with fair metrical skill. He opens a new field to the student of poetry, as well as of German literature, and the admirable manner in which he has accomplished his task will earn for him the gratitude of all cultivated Americans.

CHRISTIAN ETHICS. By Dr. ADOLF WRITTKE, late Professor of Theology at Halle. Translated by JOHN P. LACROIX. Volumes I. and II. New-York: NELSON & PHILLIPS. 1873.

What Dr. Writtke prefers to call Christian ethics is commonly called by the writers of American college text-books moral science. Most of our text-books are written by men who are eminent in one or another Christian denomination, and are thus made the means of advocating the peculiar views of their respective authors. We have, however, no work upon moral science written from the stand-point of a believer in the Lutheran creed. The distinguishing feature of Dr. Writtke's voluminous and able work is the extent to which its teachings are influenced by the Lutheran faith. The author is an able and learned man, and belongs to what is called the "Evangelical school." His work will be an important addition to the literature of its class, and will be a useful weapon against the rationalist theories of other German writers.

—*The New Era*, a monthly periodical devoted to the interests of "Humanity, Judaism, and Literature," is just out for June. Since we last noticed this eminently progressive magazine, it has been enlarged in size and greatly improved in general make-up. Among the articles contained in its June part are the following: "Defense of our National System of Education Against the Attacks of the Catholic Press;" "The Scriptural Signification of Light," by Rev. Dr. Mr. Jastrow; "Israel, Greece, and Rome," by M. H. Bresslau; a sparkling serial story called "Babette," &c., &c. The table of contents is well varied, the contributions are as a rule rather above average merit, and the magazine seems to possess all the elements of success.

G. P. Putnam & Sons have added two to their series of dictionaries for the use of schools. One is a dictionary of synonyms, the second a dictionary of derivations. Each is small, convenient in shape, and well-printed. —*Life Sketches* is the title of a very cleverly-written series of biographical sketches of the executive officers and members of the Legislature of this State for 1873. It is prepared by Messrs. McElroy & McBride, of the Albany *Evening Journal*. —*The Men of the Third Republic* is a reprint by Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, from the London *Daily News*, of a number of very clear and useful letters descriptive of the character and lives of the leading Frenchmen of the day.

Literary Notes.

The Communicant's Manual, by Rev. M. F. Sadler, rector of Honiton, is intended to aid the church member in preparing for the holy communion. It is published by Pott, Young & Co., of this City. —*Nothing to Drink*, by Julia McNair Wright, is the rather alarming title of a story published by the National Temperance Society. The writer, however, does not regard water, when taken in moderation, as a necessarily sinful beverage. —The same society publishes *John Bentley's Mistake*, by Mrs. M. A. Holt. The mistake of the unfortunate Mr. Bentley consisted in permitting his boy to drink cider, in consequence of which he filled the inevitable drunkard's grave. —Robert Carter & Brothers publish a new Sunday-school story called *The Silver Keys*, by A. L. O. E. The author's name—or rather her initials—is a sufficient guarantee that the book is readable and innocuous. —Miss Josephine Pollard's *Gipsy's Early Days* is another pleasant little Sunday-school book published by Nelson & Phillips, of New-York. —A new and revised edition of *Bascom's Rhetoric*, a work of reputation and merit, has been issued by Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co. —Nelson & Phillips have published a second edition of *Universalism Not of the Bible*; a long and careful argument against the doctrine of "universal salvation," prefaced by Rev. N. D. George. —*Lorrimer Littlegood* is the attractive title of an illiterate and exceedingly trashy novel, by Frank E. Smedley, published by the Petersons. —*Through the Eye to the Heart*, by Rev. W. F. Crafts, is a manual of object-teaching designed for the use of Sunday-schools. Nelson & Phillips are the publishers. —Sheldon & Co. publish *Morford's Short trip Guide to America*. It contains the usual eloquence and pathos that distinguish most guide-book and medical advertisements. —The same house issue *The Anabasis of Xenophon*, with notes and a vocabulary, by Prof. Asahel C. Kendrick, being the initial volume of a new edition of the Greek classics. —*Fred's Hard Fight*, by Marion Howard, is the story of a noble boy who refused to become a drunkard, and induced people without number to sign the pledge, and become ornaments of cold-water society. Of course, it is published by the National Temperance Association.

OUR COLLEGES.

Exercises of Commencement Week at Several Institutions.

The following is the programme for Commencement Week at Amherst College, Massachusetts:

Sunday, July 6—Baccalaureate sermon by President Stearns; address before the Society of Inquiry.

Monday, July 7—Hyde prize orations by members of the Senior Class; Kellogg prize declamations by members of the Sophomore and Freshman Classes.

Tuesday, July 8—Class Day exercises.

Wednesday, July 9—Public exercises at the gymnasium.

Thursday, July 10—Commencement exercises.

A large gathering of the Alumni is anticipated, as the act of the Legislature empowering the Alumni to elect a certain number of the Board of Trustees whenever vacancies occur, is to be accepted or rejected, and, if accepted, rules are to be established for the conduct of such elections.

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

The following is the programme for Commencement Week at Colby University, Maine:

Sunday evening, July 20—Sermon before the Boardman Missionary Society by Rev. Dr. Murdock, of Boston.

Monday evening, July 21—Prize declamation of the Junior Class.

Tuesday evening, July 22—Oration before the literary societies, by Rev. Mr. Pentecost, of Boston.

Wednesday, July 23—Class Day exercises, meetings of the Alumni and Trustees.

Thursday, July 24—Commencement exercises. Public concert in the evening.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The following is the programme of Commencement Week at Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire:

Sunday Afternoon, June 22—Baccalaureate Discourse by President Smith. Evening—Address before the Theological Society by Prof. Luther T. Townsend, D. D., of the Boston Theological Seminary.

Monday evening, June 23—Prize speaking.

Tuesday, June 24—(First day of examination for admission to college.) Class Day exercises. Anniversary of the Chandler Scientific Department.

Wednesday, June 25—Anniversary of the United Literary Societies. Evening—Concert by the Mendelssohn Quintet Club, of Boston.

Thursday, June 26—Meeting of the Alumni. Commencement exercises.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The following is the programme for commencement week at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.:

Sunday, June 22—Baccalaureate sermon by President Samuel G. Brown. Evening—Address before the Society of Christian Research, by Rev. Dr. John P. Gulliver, of Binghamton.

Monday, June 23—Kingsley Prize Declamation and Debate.

Tuesday, June 24—Annual reunion of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. Meeting of the Board of Trustees, class day exercises, and concert by Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

Wednesday, June 25—Phi Beta Kappa oration by Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Philadelphia. Reunion of the classes of 1823, 1853, and 1870. Dedication of monument to Rev. Samuel Kirkland, with addresses by President Brown, ex-Gov. Seymour, Hon. O. S. Williams, Rev. William Sconondoa, and Daniel Scononda, Grand Sachem of Oneida Indians. Meeting of the alumni, with address by Hon. Thomas Dean Caton, of Ottawa, Ill., and poem by Thomas W. Seward, of Utica.

Thursday, June 26—Commencement exercises. Social reunion of the alumni. President's reception.

HOBART COLLEGE.

The following is the programme for Commencement Week at Hobart College, Geneva, New-York:

Sunday, June 15—Sermon before the Delancy Association, commemoration of the late Prof. K. Metcalf, D.D., by Rev. James A. Bolles, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Cleveland, Ohio. Evening—Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. E. S. Wilson, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Corning.

Tuesday, June 17—Examination of candidates for admission. Address before the Phi Beta Kappa, by Rev. Wm. T. Gibson, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, Utica.

Wednesday, June 18—White Rhetorical Prize Orations; Annual meeting of the Alumni. Concert by Dodworth's Band.

Thursday, June 19—Morning prayer in the college chapel. Commencement exercises. Evening—President's reception. Farewell reception of Class of '73.

Clergymen intending to be present are invited to send their names to the President of the college.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

The following is the programme for Commencement Week at the University of Kentucky, at Ashland, near Lexington:

Sunday, June 8—Baccalaureate address, by Jas. K. Patterson, presiding officer of the A. and M. College.

Tuesday, June 10—Annual meeting of the curators. Evening—Anniversary of the Alumni Association.

Wednesday, June 11—Anniversary address to the undergraduates by President W. K. Pendleton, of Bethany College, West Virginia.

Thursday, June 12—Commencement exercises.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

The following is the programme for Commencement Week at Rutgers College, New-Jersey:

Friday, June 13—Reading of the theses of the Graduating Class of the scientific department.

Saturday and Monday—14th and 16th—Examinations for admission.

Sunday, June 15—President Campbell's baccalaureate sermon.

Tuesday, June 17—Meeting of trustees, Alumni meeting, and address by Rev. Dr. Theodore B. Romeyn; collation in the armory of Geological Hall; reunions of the literary societies.

Tuesday evening—Junior exhibition.

Wednesday, June 18—Commencement exercises.

UNION COLLEGE.

The following is the programme for Commencement Week at Union College:

Sunday, June 27—The anniversary sermon.

Monday, June 30—Prize speaking by members of the Junior and Sophomore Classes.

Tuesday, July 1—Annual meetings of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and of the Alumni. (The latter will elect one of their number to the Board of Trustees to serve four years.) Meeting of the Engineers to elect Curators of the department. Afternoon—Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society by Rev. D. K. Bartlett.

Wednesday, July 2—Commencement exercises. The trustees and faculties of the various departments under the university organization will be present, and addresses will be delivered relative to Union University. The procession will move from the college chapel at 9:30 A. M. All the exercises will be held in the First Reformed Church.

A general attendance of the Alumni of the institution and friends of education at the coming Commencement is asked for. The Classes of 1813, 1823, 1833, 1843, 1853, and 1863, hold their decennial reunions. Members of these classes expecting to be present are requested to give early notice to the Chairman of the Faculty Committee.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

The following is the programme for Commencement Week at Williams College, Massachusetts:

Sunday, June 29—Address before the Mills Theological Society. Afternoon—Baccalaureate address by President Paul A. Chadbourne; prayer-meeting in Mission Park.

Monday evening, June 30—Exhibition by the Adelphic Union.

Tuesday, July 1—Class Day exercises; meeting of the Alumni—Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, presiding. Evening—Prize rhetorical exhibition by members of the senior and junior classes; promenade concert.

Wednesday, July 2—Commencement exercises. Evening—President's reception.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The following is the programme for Commencement Week at Princeton College, New-Jersey:

Sunday, June 22—Baccalaureate sermon by President McCosh.

Monday, June 23—Gymnastic exhibition. Class Day exercises. Promenade concert.

Tuesday, June 24—Oration before the literary societies by Judge Henry P. Ross. Library inaugural address by William C. Bryant. Address at the opening of the School of Science, founded by Mr. John C. Green.

Wednesday, June 25—Commencement exercises, and Alumni dinner.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, June 6, no real estate was sold by public auction. The Supreme Court foreclosure sale, by Joseph McGuire, under the direction of John J. Post, referee, of the house and lot situate on the north side of Delancey-street, 25 feet west of Pitt-street, being adjourned to June 25.

THURSDAY'S SUBURBAN AUCTIONS.

The auction sales of suburban lots which were held on Thursday last on the grounds are reported to have been attended with a fair amount of success. That of lots situate at Elizabeth, N. J., belonging to the estate known as Louis De Kalbs, Cherry Lawn, held by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, resulted in the disposal of thirty plots, each of which contained from three to four city lots, for an aggregate of $46,700. The particulars in detail will be found below.

The sale of lots in Ocean View Manor, Staten Island, belonging to Mr. Samuel Barton, held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., resulted very successfully. Ten car-loads of people were carried to the ground from this City, who, with the people that attended from the neighborhood adjoining the property, made a large attendance, and under quite spirited competition 831 lots were sold for an average of $44 each, or an aggregate of $36,840. No details were furnished by the auctioneer.

The partition sale, held by J. Cole on the premises, of the residence and grounds of John R. Williams, deceased, embracing a large mansion-house, with twenty-four lots of land and ten water fronts, and two Italian villa cottages with four lots each, situated at Ravenswood, Long Island City, Long Island, between the East River and Vernon-avenue, was very successful, as all the property was sold for an aggregate of $26,300. The particulars will be found tabulated below.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION.

The auction for to-day (Saturday,) June 7, noticed, is as follows:

By Hugh N. Camp, at Fordham, Westchester County, at Armstrong's Hotel, near depot, at 1 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chauncey Smith, Esq., referee, of a plot of land containing four City lots, located in the town of West Farms, in the county named, situated on the William's Bridge road, extending through to First-avenue, near Ridge-street.

The Building Record.

For the week ending with Friday, June 6, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported at the Department No. 2 Fourth-avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Leonard-street, south side, 100 feet west of Centre-street, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 60; L. O'Brien, owner.

Fifty-fifth-street, south-west corner of Madison-avenue, nine first-class brown-stone dwellings, each four stories, 20 by 55; Samuel Lynch, owner.

Forty-ninth-street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 62; Fred. Schuck, owner.

Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, one first-class iron and brick store, (double,) five stories, 50x50; Horace S. Ely, owner.

Berwick-street, No. 21, one brick stable, two stories, 13 by 15; T. Nornely, owner.

Eighty-second-street, south side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 20 by 20; Mr. Brill, owner.

Thirty-second-street, north side, 100 feet east of Third-avenue, one brick tenement building, five stories, 25 by 70, James Everard, owner.

Nineteenth-street, north side, 200 feet east of Avenue A, one brick factory, one story, 40 by 90; C. A. Schonberg, owner.

First-avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Forty-seventh street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 60; M. Murray, owner.

East Fifty-eighth-street, No. 223, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 54; Michael Murray, owner.

Worth-street, Nos. 9 and 11, one first-class granite and brick warehouse, six stories, 25 by 95, estimated cost $40,000; Henry Naylor, owner.

Forty-ninth-street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; B. Amera, owner.

Forty-ninth-street, north side, 300 feet east of Tenth-avenue, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 63; B. Amera, owner.

St. Mark's-place, one brick and brown-stone tenement, five stories, 25 by 64; Peter Cook, owner.

Leonard-street, Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28, one first-class brick storehouse, six stories, 100 by 95, estimated cost $107,000; H. B. Claflin, owner.

Cornelia-street, Nos. 7 and 9, two brick tenements, each five stories, 25 by 73; Geo. Rechart, owner.

East Fifty-eighth-street, No. 435, one brick and brown-stone tenement, four stories, 25 by 60; Patrick Farnam, owner.

East Tenth-street, No. 402, one brick and brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 70; Chas. and Mary Cullen, owners.

Suburban Auctions, Thursday, June 5.

CHERRY LAWN, ELIZABETH, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro.

Plot No. 33, on South-st., corner of Rose Hill-place; F. Eagen, New-York	$1,760
Plot No. 32, on South-st.; Oscar Hoyt, New-York	1,800
Plot No. 31, on South-st.; Oscar Hoyt, New-York	1,640
Plot No. 30, on South-st.; W. B. Waters, Brooklyn, New-York	1,640
Plot No. 29, on South-st.; W. H. Brown, New-York	1,660
Plot No. 28, on South-st.; W. H. Brown, New-York	1,640
Plot No. 27, on South-st.; C. E. Scofield, New-York	1,640
Plot No. 26, on South-st.; W. B. Waters	1,760
Plot No. 24, on South-st., corner of Washington-av.; Thomas Kelly, Elizabeth	1,800
Plot No. 25, on South-st.; C. E. Scofield	1,800
Plots Nos. 21 and 23 and house, on Washington-av.; W. B. Waters	7,925
Plot No. 19, on Washington-av.; C. E. Scofield	1,400
Plots Nos. 17 and 15, on Washington-av.; W. B. Waters	1,800
Plot No. 11, on Washington-av.; Oscar Hoyt	1,250
Plot No. 9, on Washington-av.; C. E. Scofield	1,200
Plot No. 7, on Washington-av.; C. E. Scofield	1,150
Plot No. 1, block No. 1, on Grove-st.; W. H. Brown	6,400
Plot No. 3, block No. 1, on Grove-st.; Y. Duquesne, New-York	1,645
Plot No. 3½, block No. 1, on Grove-st.; Oscar Hoyt	1,520
Plot No. 5, block No. 1, on Grove-st.; Y. Duquesne	2,960
Plot No. 1, block No. 2, on Grove-st.; C. H. Scofield	3,040
Plot No. 3, block No. 2, on Grove-st.; Oscar Hoyt	2,640
Plot No. 5, block No. 2, on Grove-st.; C. H. Scofield	2,340
Plots Nos. 1 and 2, corner of Grand and New sts; W. B. Waters	2,100
Plot No. 3, on New-st.; Oscar Hoyt	800
Plot No. 4, on New-st.; John F. Collins, Elizabeth	600
Plot No. 5, on New-st.; W. B. Waters	500
Total	$46,700

RAVENSWOOD, LONG ISLAND CITY, LONG ISLAND.

By J. Cole.

24 lots and 10 water-fronts running from East River to Vernon-av., with two-story house; S. T. Sandford	$18,600
8 lots and 2 two-story cottages, adjoining; C. E. Williams	7,700

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 5.

Attorney-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 50x100	$30,000
Reade-st., No. 181, s. s., 45.4 ft. w. of Washington-st., 22.2	16,500
South-st., n. w. corner of Peck-slip, 23x35.6	34,000
38th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x98.9	31,500
54th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	100
58th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	75,000
61st-st., s. s., 229 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16x100.5	32,500
100th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.11	9,000
122d-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., wid. 200x100.11; 123d-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., wid. 200x100.11	64,000
127th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., thence w. 25x130.7 to Laurence-st., x thence s. e. 28.2, x thence n. 143.7	3,750

LEASES RECORDED.

Beekman-st., No. 5, part of, 5 years, per year	$4,000
42d-st., No. 17 West, 5 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

H. A. SPAFARD,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT,
NO. 78 CEDAR-ST., ROOM NO. 1.
Special attention given to the
MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES,
and to the care of property during the
ABSENCE OF OWNERS.

Mortgages bought and sold and money loaned on approved security. The best of references will be given, and security if required. Office hours, 11 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—PLOTS OF LAND OF FROM five to fifty acres in the new part of the City over the Harlem River, at one-sixth the price of land in the old part. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

INVESTORS OR BUILDERS.—8TH-AV. below 57th-st., and close to Broadway, three lots with L on street, for sale at a low figure.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES, above 8th-st., at prices ranging from $15,000 to $150,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; fine location; rented to May, 1874, at $900 per annum; price asked, $8,000. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 to 12 A. M., only.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CRANBERRIES, CRANBERRIES.—Three cranberry tracts near Toms River, N. J., in excellent condition, for sale at reasonable prices. Terms easy; investment safe; profits twenty-five per cent. yearly; commission allowed brokers. Address CRANBERRY, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE FOR SALE on easy terms or rent; fifteen rooms; stable, water-closet, handsomely and completely furnished, near the Mansion House, 100x140. Apply to
ISAAC LEVY, No. 184 William-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE.—FOR GOOD TENEMENT property in New-York, a valuable country-seat and fifty acres of land in Westchester County, 18 miles from the City; free and clear. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON THE HUDSON, NEARLY OPPOSITE the City of Hudson—A modern Gothic brick house, commanding fine mountain and river views, finished in hard wood, with an elegant lawn sloping to the river; an abundance of rare and valuable shade-trees, walks, &c.; summer-house, greenhouse, forcing-house, barn, carriage-house, and twenty-five acres of land, upon which are 2,200 choice grapevines, 250 pear-trees, 400 apple-trees, 2,700 currants, besides a valuable lot of small fruits, with everything necessary for shipping the fruits to market; dock on the place. Price, $30,000. Terms very easy. The improvements cost more than the price asked. The property must be sold to settle an estate. The revenue derived from the fruit will pay more than ten per cent.
JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

ON THE HUDSON—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with about two acres of land, beautifully located, *with magnificent views of river and mountains*; grounds abound with choice fruit, shade, and shrubbery; house contains about fifteen rooms. The whole property will be sold low, on reasonable terms, by order of the executors of the late owner. Further particulars of
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York,
Or CHARLES McCUTCHEN,
Peekskill, N. Y.

12,000 ACRES, (GOOD SOIL,)—Farm, fruit, and cranberry lands; one hour from Long Branch, in Monmouth and Ocean Counties, New-Jersey; on railroad, forty-four miles from New-York, fifty from Philadelphia; climate cures throat and lung diseases; no fever and ague; in lots to suit purchasers, and easy payment.
For particulars, circulars, &c., address
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A VERY nice gentleman's residence in New-Jersey, fifty minutes from New-York; near depot; modern house, thirteen rooms, in splendid order, with from one to five acres land; fine old shade trees; fruit in abundance; running brook through property; but little cash required; terms very easy, and immediate possession; property rapidly rising in value in vicinity. For particulars and view of property call on or address FRANKLIN POST, Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN OR EXCHANGE—"Isola Bella" of the Adirondacks, situated in Schroon Lake, containing ninety acres, beautifully laid out; house, stable, ice-house, observatory, &c.; unsurpassed for romantic beauty, views, and health; stone and timber abundant; admirably adapted for hotels or villa sites. For particulars, address JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT Black Point, near Seabright, N. J. Contains thirteen rooms. Corner lot, 200x400; more land if desired; stable and carriage room. Immediate possession. Fine drives, ocean and river views, boating, fishing, &c.; improving neighborhood. Also, a number of desirable villa plots, with or without water frontage. Apply to W. L. TYSON, on the premises, or to FRANK S. WINCHESTER, No. 93 Nassau-st., (Bennett Building,) New-York.

FOR SALE AT QUOGUE, LONG Island—A fine farm of about 125 acres, upon which is a large and well-arranged house; about fifty rooms, suitable for a private boarding-house; it is very near the beach; surf and still-water bathing, boating, fishing, and shooting; air superior to Newport; perfectly healthy and a very favorite resort during the Summer season. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., FIVE minutes' from depot and Singer works, handsome new cottage, six rooms, marble mantels; also, another with four rooms; full lots; also, lots in fine locations; all on easy terms, on installment plan if wanted. E. R. KELLOGG, offices No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 A. M. only; 2d-st., Elizabethport, every afternoon.

A BEAUTIFUL BRICK VILLA, twelve rooms, three acres of land, carriage, &c.; on New-Haven Railroad, within an hour of the City; fine view of the Sound; will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for property at a fair valuation. Address BUSINESS, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

ATTRACTIVE HOME.—ONE HOUR IN Jersey, at depot, high, healthy, aristocratic surroundings; modern house, fifteen rooms, piazzas, cupola, conservatory, chandeliers, lawn, large trees, shrubbery, 150 fruit-trees, three acres land; great bargain. FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-YORK PROPERTY.—A delightful home in the best part of Philadelphia; fine stone mansion and stable; lot 100x75; small mortgage; price $50,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO EXCHANGE.—FOR RESIDENCE, above 30th-st. and below 62d-st., a desirable, wide house, well rented, in 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; price $45,000; mortgage small. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—GREAT VARIETY PROPERTY for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT; FOUR acres; $6,500; Hudson River shore. Also, villa sites. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THIRD AND FINAL PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION,
under the direction of GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., attorney.
The best portion of the property of
THE WHITESTONE LAND ASSOCIATION,
in all 467 lots, immediately adjoining the depot at
WHITESTONE, L. I.,
and all of them on sewered, curbed, guttered, and macadamized streets,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
to the highest bidders, on
THURSDAY, JUNE 12, at 12 o'clock,
at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY,
(Trinity Building,) New-York.
Call on A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.,
Or H. K. VAN SICLEN,
No. 133 Nassau-st.

Get maps and free passes, visit the property, and pick out your lots before the sale. It will not take three hours.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON,

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE, UNDER FORECLOSURE.—Magnificent country-seat, near Peekskill, on the Hudson. TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, on the premises, at 12 o'clock. The Mount Florence estate, of about eighty-four acres, one hour's ride by Hudson River Railroad; one mile from and 800 feet above the river, with charming views of mountain, river, lake, and inland scenery; location healthy, overlooking country-seat of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Three miles of lawns, avenues, and walks; over 2,000 large and beautiful shade-trees, with terraces, fountains, marble statuary, &c.; over 1,000 choice fruit-bearing trees, more than twenty buildings on the property, one being a large and elegant mansion with twenty-five rooms, conservatory, billiard room, two bowling alleys, 60 feet long; a large farm-house at entrance of grounds, and two farm cottages, beautiful Summer-house, handsome fountain, lake, and fish-ponds, and all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Trains leave Grand Central Depot for Peekskill at 9:10 A. M.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, plaintiff's attorney, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 127 AND 129 THOMPSON-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THOMPSON-STREET.—The two lots of land, together with the two and three story brick houses and brick shop thereon, situate on the westerly side of Thompson-st., between Prince and Houston sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Thompson-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction under the direction of John S. Woodward, Referee, (Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers) on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 111 Broadway, the premises Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, on a twenty-one years lease, with right of renewal or payment for buildings. Further particulars, apply to
BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

JAMES M. MILLER Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.—THURSDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of WM. SIMPSON, Esq., executor of the estate of Walter Stevenson, deceased, No. 21 Market-st., east side, between Henry and Madison sts., the two-story attic and basement brick house; lot 22.3x86.6. Maps and particulars at the office, No. 28 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

LOTS IN RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

This valuable property will be sold at any price you please. It must be sold to close an estate. A GREAT CHANCE FOR BARGAINS. The advantages of Rutherford Park are too well known for comment. Twenty minutes from New-York by two railroads; overlooking the beautiful Passaic River; good thrifty people who own neat houses, economical, comfortable. JUST THE PLACE FOR INVESTMENT OR A HOME. Don't fail to go, whether you wish to buy or not. All are welcome. TERMS VERY EASY—TITLE PERFECT. Get tickets free of O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., or BASSETT & EDWARDS, the Real Estate Agents, Newark. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 12 M.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 21 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
MONDAY, JUNE 9,
ON PREMISES.
Leaving New-York at 1:30 o'clock, sharp,
100 SUPERB LOTS AT BAYONNE, N. J.,
By peremptory order of Executors of
Alexander Edson, Esq., deceased.

These are some of the choicest lots in Bayonne, are in various locations, will positively be sold, and should command attention. Grafulla's Band, Harrison, collation, tent, &c. Sale rain or shine. Maps, tickets, &c., at office of Auctioneer, or J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10,
ON PREMISES.
Leaving New-York, Pier No. 24, at 10:30 o'clock, and stopping at foot of 23d-st., by steam-boat Seawanhaka.
GREAT NECK,
ELM POINT, L. I.,
1,000 Splendid Lots in Villa Plots,
and including
3,000 FEET OF WATER FRONT ON THE SOUND.

This is without any exception, the finest piece of water-front and water-view property on Long Island Sound, near to the City, and available for New-York business men, as it stands unrivaled in every sense which commends it to this class of the community. Free excursion, collation, Grafulla's Band, Harrison, &c. Maps and tickets at Auctioneer's office.

WEDNESDAY, June 11,
ON PREMISES, AT
Newark, N. J.,
VACHE ESTATE,
Executor's positive and peremptory sale of
80 Exquisite Lots

In the very Court end of the city, and surrounded by the most costly and elegant improvements. The block is bounded by Clinton-av., a continuation of Broad-st., High-st., Quitman-st., near Waverley-place. Sale absolute. Grafulla's band, Harrison, &c. Maps, &c., at office of Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or LEONARD & COULT, corner Broad and Mechanic sts., Newark, N. J.

Jere. Johnson, Jr.; J. M. Gibson, Auctioneers.

Auction Extraordinary.

GIGANTIC OFFERING OF PRIME BUSINESS AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY IN
MARION,
FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT OF JERSEY CITY, ON
Thursday, June 12, 1873,
At 12 o'clock M., on the premises, by imperative order, in partition, of
The Marion Building Company,
COMPRISING THE
St. James Hotel, of 125 Rooms,

Handsomely finished and furnished, gas, pressure-water, every modern appliance for comfort and convenience, erected and furnished at cost of $160,000, together with the handsome grounds attached. From 75 to 150 choice boarders the year around. A FORTUNE FOR A HOTEL-KEEPER.

26 Pretty, Cozy, Modern Dwellings and Lots,
AND
75 Unrivaled Docks and Water-Fronts,

On the Hackensack River, said to be seventy feet in channel, and fifteen feet cold water at banks, adjacent to the Pennsylvania Railroad Works, the largest and finest in the world; also to CROWN THE GREATEST SALE EVER MADE IN NEW-JERSEY,

927 Super-Eligible Lots,
Worth $1,000,000.

The most accessible, convenient, healthy, and rapidly appreciating of any sites near New-York, in the very heart of the net-work of Railroads accessible by thirty-two trains daily, and THREE LINES OF HORSE-CARS. Only twenty minutes from ferry; nearer City Hall than 23d-st. [illegible] WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE. TERMS LIBERAL. GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND. THE INIMITABLE HARRISON, AND A SUMPTUOUS COLLATION. WILL RENDER BUSINESS PLEASANT. Take SPECIAL TRAIN, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, at 11:30 o'clock, foot of CORTLANDT and DESBROSSES STS. For full descriptive maps, excursion cards and information, apply to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 113 Maiden-lane, to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or to J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 31 Montgomery-st., or at [illegible] Jersey City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIVE VALUABLE LOTS ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) AND BETWEEN 8TH-AV. AND MORNINGSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The five lots situate on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and 111th-st., and between 8th-av. and the Morningside Park, and within one block of Central Park.

Terms very liberal.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers.

HISTORIC OLD TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD, N. J.,
ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK
by the M. & E. R. R., Del., L. & Western Railroad. Three-quarters of a mile from Millburn, and adjoining the line of the National Railway.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell on
Thursday, June 12, 1873,
at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises, of Capt. W. V. MOULTON,
100 CHOICE AND DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,

on one of the finest estates in New-Jersey, surrounded by churches, stores, Post-Office and improvements, and fronting on the main street of the village, the old Post-road to Morristown and Springfield, Linden and Maryland av. THE FIRST SALE AT AUCTION EVER MADE IN SPRINGFIELD. Terms remarkably easy. Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale. Special train will leave foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. at 11:15 A. M. For maps, tickets and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MAIN, COURTLAND, AND BAYARD STS., AND SCHUYLER-AV. IN BELLEVILLE, N. J.

Being part of the Van Rensselaer estate.
HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock, on the premises:

Fifty four lots on Main, Courtland, and Bayard sts., and Schuyler-av. The property is just north of the Newark city line; the depot of Newark branch of the Erie Railway is on the premises; the Belleville side depot of the Montclair Railroad is within 800 feet; it is distant from Newark only fifteen minutes, run the cars. The streets are all graded, curbed and flagged, water-pipes are laid along the streets which will be laid and water supplied from Newark City Reservoir within three months. Gas-pipes will be laid at the same time. Title perfect, having been in the family for over 150 years.

TERMS EASY. Ten per cent. cash; [illegible] Maps and further particulars may be had on application to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, New-York, and of owner, S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, No. 744 Broad-st., Newark, and GEORGE K. CAMP, No. 786 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN!
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF VALUABLE FARM
IN RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

The subscribers, executors of M. H. Williams, will POSITIVELY sell at auction, on the premises, On MONDAY, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., a farm of fifty-four acres, at Ridgewood, N. J., one mile from station on the Erie Railway. It formerly belonged to John J. Haring.

Good land, high and dry; valuable buildings and improvements; situation remarkable for healthfulness. A projected railroad will run very near (or through) the property.

Neighborhood is a superior one. The rapid growth of Ridgewood will soon bring this farm again into market in the shape of villa sites. A GREAT BARGAIN MAY NOW BE MADE.

Sale PEREMPTORY. Title good.
CAROLINE M. WILLIAMS,
JOHN L. BLAKE,
Executors.
ORANGE, N. J., May 22, 1873.
Train for Ridgewood leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:15 o'clock.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FURNISHED, with immediate possession, at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, within a mile of the station; hourly trains to and from 30th-st., and other trains to and from Grand Central Depot. House well furnished; bath-room, laundry, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water; a capital carriage house, stable, &c., and ice-house, (full;) large garden and ample lawns. Apply at No. 114 5th-av.

TO LET—A PRETTY, FRENCH-ROOF COTtage, containing eight rooms, water in the house, and a new stable; the cottage surrounded with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River; neighborhood first-class; rent $400; only four minutes' walk from depot. Erie Railroad. Apply to Dr. VON DERSMITH, Passaic Bridge Depot.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL, TO A PRIVATE family, a first-class farm-house for the season, cosily-furnished; location unsurpassed, with use of dairy, if desired; within fifteen minutes' walk of two depots, and thirty minutes' drive to steam-boat landing; reference exchanged. Address HOMER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—AN EXCELLENT frame house, containing nine rooms, with all modern conveniences, and one acre of land; very desirably located; to lease on liberal terms from July 1, 1873, to May 1, 1875.
L. F. HASKELL,
Room No. 19, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Greenwich, Conn., ten rooms, all in perfect order, entirely new furniture; convenient to churches, market, &c. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS TOMES, at Greenwich, or at his office, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO LET—A SPLENDID COTTAGE, FOURteen rooms, Madison-av. and 79th-st.; ground 50x100; all modern.
HINE, COLE & GRAY,
No. 525 6th av.

BOATING, BATHING, GUNNING AND Fishing.—To let on the North Shore of Long Island, a furnished cottage.
S. CANTRELL, No. 20 6th-av.

TO LET AT LENOX, MASS.—A FINE country-place, furnished, and ready for immediate possession. For particulars apply to E. J. DUNNING, Jr., No. 41 Exchange-place, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE STORE SOUTH-EAST corner 34th-st. and Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A house to care for the Summer months, or longer, if desired; can give undoubted reference. Call on or address Wm. Campbell, No. 110 McDougal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLT & WILLIAMS, NEW-YORK,
Have just published
LORD HOUGHTON'S MONOGRAPHS,
Personal and Social.

A volume of Biographical Sketches, 12mo, with portraits of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, CHARLES BULLER, HARRIET LADY ASHBURTON, and SULEIMAN PASHA. $2.

"An extremely agreeable volume. * * * He writes so as to adorn everything which he touches."—*London Athenæum.*

"He has something new to tell of every one of his subjects. His book is a choice olio of fine traits."—*London Saturday Review.*

"A volume as valuable as it is captivating."—*Boston Post.*

"Lord Houghton has enjoyed an intimacy with all the subjects of these sketches, and writes from his own personal knowledge of the facts he relates."—*Boston Globe.*

PROF. HADLEY'S ESSAYS.
Essays Philological and Critical. Selected from the Papers of James Hadley. 8vo. $4.
LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.
By Stephen. 8vo. $2.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
HERO CARTHEW.

A new novel. By LOUISA PARR, Author of "Dorothy Fox," &c. 16mo, Leisure Hour Series. $1 25.

"Dorothy Fox" received the following notices:

"Mrs. Parr shows great skill. We sincerely trust Mrs. Parr may see her novel arrive at a second edition."—*London Saturday Review.*

"A very charming love tale."—*London Athenæum.*

"A very good novel; it is full of knowledge, and presents character with freedom and fullness of resource."—*Nonconformist.*

"A thorough and absorbingly interesting love story."—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Lately published in the
LEISURE HOUR SERIES.
UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE. A novel.
By THOMAS HARDY. $1 25.

"The best prose idyl we have seen for a long time past."—*Saturday Review.*

"We know of no rustic dialogue to be compared with these but in the earlier and best pages of George Eliot."—*London Standard.*

SCINTILLATIONS FROM HEINE. $1 25.
COUNT KOSTIA. By CHERBULIEZ. $1 25.
ON THE EVE. By TURGENIEFF. $1 25.
HOLT & WILLIAMS, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, AT PRESent a clerk in this City, is going to Minnesota or the Pacific coast to settle; he has a few thousands capital, and wishes to find some one in the same condition to join him, either as partner or simply companion; no lazy, sentimental fellow, simply desirous of change, wanted, but one willing to "rough it" in the broadest sense of the term. Address T. A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

E. S. BERGEN'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given; cartage free.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOL air, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUPPOSED ON DESBROSSES-ST. boat, CORAL EAR-RING, for which a suitable reward will be paid on leaving it at 86 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"THE young Prince thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*Dr. Richardson.* "It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. Barker.* Abounding in flesh and bone forming substances, this Food perfectly fulfils its object, whereas other so-called foods, being entirely devoid of nourishing properties, induce a rickety and idiotic condition. It is also carefully freed from the ground husks of the wheat, which cause irritation of the bowels, diarrhoea, &c. Prepared by SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., New Bond-st., London. Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout America.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—Often sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three lectures addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, Paris.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation spéciale.)

AN EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER desires to do office work for a lawyer on salary; any necessary reference given. Address W. M. C., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

DR. C. S. BLOOD'S OXYGENIZED AIR treatment cure for chronic diseases. Office, No. 108 East 14th-st. Examinations and consultations free; office hours all day.

NOTICE.—OUR FACTORY WILL IN FUture, be shut on Saturday at 12 o'clock, instead of 3 P. M., as heretofore. DUNDAS DICK & CO.

ABSOLUTE COFFEE—ALSO, WAFfle and maple syrup and home-made bread specialties at No. 15 New-Church-st., near Cortlandt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE
OF THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
MADISON-AV. AND 42D-ST.,
SUNDAY, June 8, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Right Rev. B. B. SMITH, D. D., Presiding Bishop, will officiate.

Rev. Drs. TYNG and THOMAS S. HASTINGS will make addresses.

Congregational music, accompanied by an orchestra.

If the day should prove rainy, the services will be held on the next clear day, at the same hour.

GRACE CHAPEL, REV. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Seats free. Services on TRINITY SUNDAY in Tammany Hall, East 14th-st., near Irving-place, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. In the afternoon a sermon to children.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST. CORNER 4th-av.—Service of song at 7:30 o'clock SUNDAY EVENING, followed by a short address to young men by Rev. ROBERT W. HASKINS, of Derry, N. H. Prayer-meetings for young men on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

AMES-FULTON.—IN THE HANSON-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, (corner of Hanson-place and Portland-av.,) the Pastor, Rev. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the EVENING—*The Life of Oakes Ames; an Instructive Lesson for Young Men.*

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. D. THOMPSON, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

AT ROBINSON HALL, ENTRANCE through Robinson House, No. 18 16th-st., between 5th av. and Union-square.—Mrs. F. O. HYZER, inspirational speaker, lectures at 7:30 P. M. The children's lyceum meets at 10 A. M. Conference at 2:30 P. M.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY WELCOMED to our seats. Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10:30 and at 7:45 o'clock in the EVENING.

A FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE LADIES' Home Missionary Society, will be held in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 10, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. E. O. HAVEN, D. D.; sacrament at 3 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER, at 7:45 P. M. Seats all free and welcome.

A GRAVE QUESTION.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Will There be a General Judgment? If so, When, Where, and How?*

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st. west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and the usual choral services at 4 P. M. The rector will preach.

AT THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. Church, (4th-st., near 6th-av.,) Sacraments of the Lord's Supper at 10:30 A. M. Preaching by Rev. WM. P. ABBOTT at 7:30 P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION, MONDAY EVENING, June 9. Readings by Mrs. LOUISE WOODWORTH FOSS, of Boston. Music by Prof. Mora.

AT ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th-st., east of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, June 8, Rev. A. B. HART will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., at 7:45 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

BEDFORD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, corner Morton-st.—SUNDAY EVENING, a public meeting will be held in this Church in behalf of church extension and mission work in this City. Addresses will be delivered by
Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, of St. Louis,
Rev. A. C. MOREHOUSE, and
W. E. PEYTON, Esq.
Seats free to all; the public is cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER of Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, June 8, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57th-st., between Fourth and Lexington-avs.—Rev. W. T. TRACY, Rector. Services on SUNDAY next, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-School at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. HENRY POWERS, will preach at 11 A. M. *On Election, Divine and Human.* No evening service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, Pastor.—Services on SABBATH MORNING at 10:30, EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORner Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and communion service at 4 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. All are welcome. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. W. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and from 2:30 to 4 P. M.; preaching at 7:30 P. M. See for yourselves.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Donation of clothing thankfully received.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39th-st. and Park-av.—Services—Preaching in the MORNING at 10:30 o'clock and EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; prayer-meeting, 7:15 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., (Dr. ARMITAGE'S.)—Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D., will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock.

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK AND OTHERS will speak at the opening of the Attorney-street Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock. The friends and sympathizers with the colored people are earnestly desired to be present. Such as cannot be there, and are willing to aid in securing the above church for our colored citizens, are requested to send contributions for that purpose to either the Secretary, Rev. J. B. MERWIN, No. 805 Broadway, or J. B. CORNELL, Treasurer, No. 141 Centre-st.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor.—Services MORNING and EVENING in the temporary chapel, 130th-st., near 5th av. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Prayer and conference meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers and citizens cordially invited.

INSTALLATION SERVICES IN BROOKlyn.—Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER REED, pastor-elect of the South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, will be installed SUNDAY EVENING at 7:30. Sermon by Rev. Dr. CUYLER. Rev. Drs. EVANS, WELLS, and POMEROY will also take part in the proceedings. Strangers will be welcome.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—*Content and Discontent.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Communion service after sermon. Service in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock by Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF THE MORNing Star Sunday-school.—SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M.—Corner 28th-st. and 7th-av.—Service of song first half hour; exercises by the children; addresses by prominent speakers. Public invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Church corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 3 P. M.; at No. 2?8 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; and at No. 275 West-st., by the associate pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

OPENING SERVICES.—THE EMANUEL (colored mission) Congregation will commence to occupy on SUNDAY, June 8, the church in Attorney-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Bishop E. S. JANES; 3:30 P. M., addresses by Rev. D. R. DASHIEL, Gen. C. B. FISK, and Rev. W. F. BUTLER; 7:30 P. M., preaching by Rev. J. PARKER.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st. west of 8th-av., Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Pastor.—MORNING, *The Cloud of Witnesses;* EVENING fifth lecture on the *Life of Moses.*

REV. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., WILL preach in the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject in the MORNING—*The Dwelling-place of the Most High.* Strangers invited. All seats free.

REV. J. W. BARNHART, PASTOR, will preach MORNING and EVENING, in Old Forsyth-street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

REV. DR. COOKE, RECTOR OF ST. BARtholomew's Church, will preach at St. Stephen's Church, 46th-st., east of 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:45, and Rev. A. B. HART at 10:30 A. M.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.—SUNDAY at 10:30 o'clock A. M., will be the celebration of the festival of Pentecost. All cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR, will preach in the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av. and 10th-st.,
Until the reopening of
STEINWAY HALL, in October,
EVERY SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Subject for evening sermon:
TRUTHS ABOUT THE OTHER LIFE.

REV. MR. HENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, preaches SABBATH MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock, EVENING 7:30 o'clock. Subject—*Dancing.* Annual excursion next TUESDAY, June 10. Steamer, barges, with music and refreshments, leave foot of South 6th-st. at 8:30 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, 9.

REV. D. R. DASHIELL, D. D., WILL preach in the new Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. C. STEEL, in the EVENING at 7:30, a sermon to young men. Seats free and all made welcome.

REV. W. C. DAWSON WILL PREACH at the Church of Christ, West 28th-st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. The public are invited.

REV. I. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public invited, and always welcome.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, at 10:30 and 7:30.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts., Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor.—Communion services on SABBATH. Preaching in the MORNING at 10:30; in the EVENING at 7:45, by Rev. JAMES CROWE, of Philadelphia. Strangers are cordially invited.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick.—SUNDAY, June 8, preaching at 10:30 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. G. M. McCAMPBELL. Children's service at 3:00 P. M. Preaching by Rev. W. T. SABINE. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7:45 P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

SIXTH-AVENUE UNION REFORMED Church.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. WM. B. MERRITT, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Strangers and all not worshiping elsewhere cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 53D-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, June 8, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free, and all made welcome.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Free seats. Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 4:15 P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH-ST., near 8th-av.—Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., the Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FEStival at the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11. Tickets 50 cents, including refreshments.

THE NEW-YORK BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will hold their next regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, June 9, at 7:45 o'clock, in the Calvary Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. A. S. PATTON, D. D., will address the association. Miss HARRIET NEWELL MORRIS will speak. Subject—*Reviews of Sunday-School Lessons.*
A. W. PERSONS, Secretary.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER stone of the edifice for the Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street Presbyterian Church, will take place on MONDAY, June 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., north-west corner 5th-av. and 55th-st. Should the weather be unfavorable the ceremony will be postponed to the first fair day.

THE OPENING EXERCISES OF THE new Methodist P. Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Brooklyn, E. D., will take place SUNDAY. Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Rev. J. H. PAINTER at 7:45 P. M. A public union reception at 3 P. M., conducted by Rev. W. H. JOHNSON. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in 34th-st. west of Broadway.—Rev. HUGH McLEOD, D. D., of Cape Breton, will conduct the MORNING services. Dr. THOMSON, the Pastor, will preach in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

TRINITY SUNDAY AT THE NEW St. Stephen's, on 46th-st., east of 6th-av.—Rev. A. B. HART will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., at 7:45 P. M.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av., Rev. J. W. SELLECK, Pastor.—Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public are invited; seats free.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. S. J. STEWART, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10:30. Sermon to young men in the EVENING at 7:45, subject—*The Glory of Young Men.* All invited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM McLEAN, surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of HESTER WALGROVE, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHERINE ANN ELIZA McDONALD, wife of John McDonald; Catherine Ann, wife of Thomas Kensey; Samuel Walgrove McDonald, Daniel N. McDonald, and Caroline Mildeberger McDonald, children of said Catherine Ann Eliza McDonald; John McDonald, Caroline McDonald, Mary Malseed McDonald, and Ulysses Grant McDonald, infant children of John Malseed McDonald, deceased; Annie McDonald, infant child of Henry Clay McDonald, deceased; Azarias Walgrove the elder, Samuel Walgrove, George A. Walgrove, Elizabeth, wife of John McCarthy, and Azarias Walgrove the younger, children of the said Azarias Walgrove the elder; Elizabeth, infant daughter of Samuel Walgrove; Elizabeth Jennet Kensey, infant child of the said Catherine Ann Kensey, John A. Walgrove, Ferdinand C. Garrison, George C. Tallman, and John S. McLean, sole acting executor of the last will and testament of John McLean, deceased, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 289 Greenwich-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1873.
ALFRED W. LOWERRE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MEYER M. SCHWARTZ, Guardian, plaintiff, against WILLIAM McKENZIE, and Alice McKenzie, Clara Wilkeson, wife of Bernhard Wilkeson; said Bernhard Wilkeson and Benjamin Wallace, Henry W. Derby, Robert T. Hartman, and Frank P. Perkins, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 39 Nassau-st.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the said office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on March 18, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my10-law6wSa*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—AARON RAYMOND, plaintiff, against SARAH DEVLIN, Stuart Woodhouse, Sarah C. Dodds, John Thomas Cochran, Sarah O'Connor, Saint Vincent's Hospital, Catharine Orr, Mary Yeoman, John Breen, Owen Hevey, executor of the last will and testament of John Cochran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, John Thomas Cochran: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of said Clerk of said Court in the New Court-house, City Hall Park, City of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, Rooms Nos. 23, 24, and 25, (Bank of Commerce Building,) No. 31 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1873.
JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap28-law7wS* No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SANTIAGO MICHELENA against LUIS TORO, John Doe, and Richard Roe, composing the firm of L. Toro & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-one cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1873.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of May, 1873.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
my17-law6wS Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN CHANCERY.—IN THE MATTER OF THE ECLIPSE GOLD-MINING, (Limited,) and in the matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862.—The creditors of the above-named company are required, on or before the 1st day of September, 1873, to send their names and addresses, the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to John William Sykes, of No. 31 St. Swithin's lane, London, England, the Solicitor for the liquidators of the said company; and, if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidators, are, by their solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the chambers of the Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, in England aforesaid, at such time as will be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they shall be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made, before such debts are paid.
Dated this 28th day of March, 1873.
ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.
JOHN W. SYKES, No. 31 St. Swithin's-lane, London, England, Solicitor for the Liquidators.

SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS.

WIESBADEN.

Old approved and since many centuries well known Alkaline Salt-thermen (30–55° Reaum.)

CURE UNINTERRUPTEDLY DURING THE WHOLE YEAR.

Nearly 900 Bathing-cabinets for the thermen of Wiesbaden. Besides: Hydropathic establishments, Pine needle, Russian, Roman, Irish, Vapor, and Swimming Baths; Mineral and Medicinal Baths of every description. Orthopædic establishment. Electricity. Celebrated ophthalmic infirmary. Whey and goat milk. Mineral-waters of all known springs and of freshest filling.

CONCERTS DAILY BY THE MUNICIPAL SPA-ORCHESTRA, in the splendid saloons of the Cur house, in the gardens, and at the Cur-spring. MILITARY CONCERTS, EXTRA CONCERTS, and MATINEES, READING-ROOM with 150 newspapers, CARD-ROOMS, COFFEE-SALOONS, and RESTAURANTS, BILLIARDS, PARKS, and DRINKING-HALL, RICHLY-ENDOWED ROYAL THEATRE BALLS and REUNIONS, HUNTING and FISHING.

In Autumn: GRAND HORSE-RACES, (races on even ground and steeple-chase.) EXQUISITE CLIMATE, SPLENDID LOCATION, and WELL-KNOWN CHARMING ENVIRONS, in the immediate vicinity of the Rhine. Excursions by railroad and steam-boat into the Rheingau, to Johannisberg, Niederwald, into the Nahethal, to Mainz, Darmstadt, and Frankfort.

DIRECT RAILROAD CONNECTIONS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
MUNICIPAL SPA-ADMINISTRATION AT WIESBADEN: F. HEY'L.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Five minutes' drive from North Branch and Long Branch Depots.
Will be open for guests, after being thoroughly renovated and refurnished,
SATURDAY, JUNE 14.
Accommodation first-class in all respects.
REFERENCES.—By permission—Gilsey House, New-York; Merchants' Hotel, New-York; Thomas D. Winchester, Western Hotel, New-York; Jay Gould, Prest. N. J. S. R. R. Co., New-York; Osborn & Chapin, bankers, New-York; Leland's, Ocean Hotel, Long Branch; West End Hotel, Long Branch; Howland's Hotel, Long Branch; Wm. B. Mott, Prest. Nat. State Bank, Newark, N. J.; Jno. Y. Foster, Newark *Courier*. Address JOHN E. BOUDEN, Manager, Long Branch, N. J.

TOWER HILL HOUSE,
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York.
CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor,
Late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

COZZEN'S WEST POINT HOTEL
Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, [illegible]

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, and 900 feet higher, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. No bar. For circulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite resort will be opened for the season May 28, with many new improvements. Parties desiring to make engagements please apply at the hotel, or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, Mass., opens June 1. Terms $10 50 to $21 per week. Twenty-five per cent. discount for June. Special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.,
Will open June 10. Address by mail or telegraph,
F. H. ORVIS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON,
WILL OPEN JUNE 14.
L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J.—This favorite hotel, thoroughly refitted, will be open for visitors June 21, 1873. Address JOSEPH H. COOPER, Manager.

THE GLEN HOUSE AT MILFORD, PENN., on the Delaware, among the mountains, now ready for guests. Terms moderate. Plans may be seen and particulars obtained at No. 70 5th-av.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—MEARNS House open as usual, May 1. Address Mrs. A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey, opens June 1 for reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—CHRISTINA SHARP WYLIE, plaintiff, against EMILIA N. STILWELL, Silas M. Stilwell, Jr., Fanny N. Stilwell, Burritt Shepard, Mary J. Shepard, Francis N. Shepard, Mary N. Shepard, Robert N. Shepard, William Shimmin, Frances N. Shimmin, S. Penn English, Georgianna B. English, Joseph M. Taylor, Sarah S. Taylor, Mary N. Bergh, Ann Eliza Humphries, (formerly Ann Eliza Bergh), Alexander S. Johnson, as Trustee for Ann Eliza Humphries, (formerly Ann Eliza Bergh), George W. Humphries, and Horatio N. Humphries, defendants—Amended summons for relief. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 49 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 15, 1873. SILAS A. BRADLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1873.—Dated New-York City, May 29, 1873. SILAS A. BRADLEY,
my31-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

AT A GENERAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1873.—Present: Hon. D. P. Ingraham, P. J.; J. R. Brady, J.—In the matter of the application of THE COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name.—On reading and filing the petition of The Colwells, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company, for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, and also the notice of application for said order, and the proofs of publication thereof thereunto annexed, and on motion of William W. Brackett, attorney herein for said Company, ordered that on filing a copy of this order in the office of the Secretary of State of this State, and with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and publishing the same once in each week for four weeks in *The New-York Daily Times*, a newspaper published in said City and County, and from and after the first day of July in the present year, 1873, the said Colwells, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company shall be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume and be known by and use the name Colwell Dead Company, in place and stead of its aforesaid present name.
my31-law4wSa

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—HENRY TETLOW against E. GUTHMAN.—Summons for money.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $338 84, with interest thereon from May 21, 1872, besides costs.—Dated April 24, 1873.
C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.
Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1873, at his office in the new Court-house in said City.—Dated May 23, 1873.
C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my24-law7wS*

SUPREME COURT.—CHRISTIAN F. A. DAMBMANN, plaintiff, against HERMAN SCHULTING, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 35 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars, with interest from the 17th day of February, 1866, on five thousand dollars, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 5, 1873.
WM. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of June, 1873. W. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je7-law6wS

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM D. CHETWOOD, plaintiff, against JOHN CHETWOOD and Mary C., his wife, Hobart Chetwood, Bradbury C. Chetwood and Eleanor K., his wife, Susan J. Barber and William P. Barber, her husband, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 29, 1873.
ROBT. DAVIDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
je7-law6wS No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERIKA MEYER, plaintiff, against ISIDORE MEYER, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 87 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 27, 1873. HOWE & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of May, 1873.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1873.
HOWE & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je7-law6wS*

WEST END HOTEL
AT
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
WILL BE OPENED ON THE 19TH OF JUNE.
Applications for rooms can be made to D. M. HILDRETH, No. 52 Broadway, or by addressing
PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
Proprietors, Long Branch.
GEORGE G. PRESBURY.
D. M. HILDRETH.

CANADARAGO HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.
This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class, French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address
F. STANTON, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
GRAND UNION HOTEL
will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

MONTONESE HOUSE,
BRANFORD, CONN.
This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Vestry-st., at 3½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address
J. E. LASHER,
Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., will be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia and Green Mountain ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES, NEAR WEST Point, a private boarding house at moderate expense; opens June 15. Address ROBERT DONALD, Highland Falls, N. Y.

CARSWELL HOUSE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. Pleasantly located, large rooms, fine shade. G. H. CARSWELL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JUDITH GUGGENHEIM, plaintiff, against GOTTLIEB GUGGENHEIM, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 87 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HOWE & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of June, 1873. Dated New-York, June 6, 1873. HOWE & PECKHAM,
je7-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
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WELLS' FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Academic Course to meet demand.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates for admission to this institution will be examined at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, June 20, beginning at 9:00 A. M. The examination will be extended, if necessary, through the following day; but it is very desirable that all candidates should present themselves promptly at the time first named.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN in the country; will receive the care and comforts of a home; instruction in the English branches, music, and needle-work; terms for those under ten years, $50 per quarter. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New Canaan, Conn.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWing, painting and water-colors. New-York Society Library building, No. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.—English, French, and German boarding school for young ladies. For catalogues apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

TEACHERS.

LECTURES ON SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS.—A chemist who has had experience in lecturing would arrange for a few courses of lectures in first-class schools next Fall, at reasonable rates. Address LECTURES, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING SCHOOLS should send for *Mutual Plan* for reporting vacancies and introducing throughout the country. Address "American Educational Union," 737 Broadway. Established 1857.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
THIS DAY,
SATURDAY, June 7,
at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the
NEW STORAGE-ROOMS,
corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts.,
large and general assortment of furniture.

MONDAY, June 9,
at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sales-room, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts.,
SPECIAL SALES OF CARPETS, &c.,
parlor suites, pier-glasses, window-shades, fancy wool, door, and carriage rugs, two pair rich crimson brocatel window-curtains, fifteen sewing-machines.
About 250 lots of new and second-hand carpets of every description, oil-cloths, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Saturday, June 7,) at 11:30 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Smyrniote, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River. Also, 300 cases Valencia Oranges ex Scotia.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, near Bond-st., will sell at auction on MONDAY, and two following days, at 4 P. M., a large collection of foreign and American gold, silver, and copper coins and medals.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

J. TYSSEN'S VICTORIA HOTEL,
ROTTERDAM.
Newly built in 1869, and greatly enlarged in 1873, offers a first-class accommodation for English and American tourists visiting Holland and the Rhine.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES
in all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in silk satins, French moroccos, and the finest broadcloths, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-street Factory. In addition to our stock of the larger vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of Road Wagons, with and without tops, in all weights, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the
BREWSTER WAGON
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.
Our prices being fixed and uniform to all, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

In order that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company of carriage dealers who have adopted a firm name similar to our own, and impudently claim the reputation we have made for the "Brewster Wagon," we beg the public will remember that our only ware rooms are at the corner of
5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,
AND OUR ONLY FACTORY ON BROOME-ST.
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC
VETERINARY SPECIFICS.
The great remedies for the treatment of HORSES and other DOMESTIC ANIMALS. SIMPLE, CONVENIENT, AND EFFICIENT. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success. Case of ten large bottles and BOOK OF DIRECTIONS, complete, $10. Single Specifics, $1 each at Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED
FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
A full assortment of which, comprising a large stock of linen and woolen horse sheets, fly-nets, whips, bits, stirrups, English saddles, horse-blankets, carriage-robes, lap dusters, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.
Sheets, Lap Robes, Dusters, and Whips, all new goods, best in the market, and retailed at low prices.
MAGNUS BROS.,
No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,
Carriage-robes, lap dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

A WHITE CALCUTTA PONY FOR SALE.—Is the smallest pony in the country; is a perfect child's pet; is sound and kind in all harness, free from all vice or tricks; can be used by an invalid lady; also, phaeton and harness to match, with saddle and bridle for miss or boy; sold on account of sickness of child. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.
E. H. BROWN.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, BLACK points, full mane and tail, six years old, sound, kind in single and double harness, and fast traveler. Can be seen at stable of Dr. E. B. MIDDLEBROOK, 78th-st., near 3d-av.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE—BLACK POINTS; 15¾ hands high; sound, stylish, kind; superior under saddle; fit for all use. Inquire for JOHN, private stable, No. 140 West 50th-st., in court, rear, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. M. S. SUMNER,
No. 29 East 35th-st.,
Has several suites and single rooms to be vacated through this month by her regular boarders, to offer until Sept. 1, with or without private tables, at Summer prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED
FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
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LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.
Desirable location for Summer. Rooms to let at Summer prices, permanently or transient. References exchanged.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST.,
Near Madison-square,
Second floor to let, furnished, with or without board; private family.

NO. 45 WEST 35TH-ST.
Handsomely furnished third-story front room, and two hall rooms. References exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING JUST leased a very desirable residence on Madison-av., opposite Madison Park, and fourth door below Union League Club, can offer to gentlemen superior rooms with breakfast; house and all appointments, strictly first class. Apply at No. 31 Madison-av.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH-ST., A LITTLE west of Broadway.—Large, airy, handsomely-furnished rooms for gentlemen, in private family; also single room; choice restaurants near; references exchanged.

TWO DOORS ABOVE STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—Elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with first-class board; unusually desirable as a Summer residence; references. No. 304 2d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor to be vacated the 11th of June, to let with private table, if desired; can be seen from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 8 to 10 P. M.; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A party of gentlemen can obtain desirable rooms; breakfast if desired; everything new and strictly first class; terms moderate; references.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE CITY.—FIRST-class location, near Madison Park, between Broadway and 6th-av.; large double and single rooms, nicely furnished; excellent table; moderate prices. No. 39 West 26th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; references given.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom to let, without board, to gentlemen, at No. 151 West 36th-st.; also single room; terms to suit.

LARGE FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board, at Summer prices; central location; five minutes from Fifth-avenue Hotel; also, single rooms; French spoken. 134 East 24th-st.

NO. 123 5TH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, on second and third floors; single rooms for gentlemen.

PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS, BATH-room.—$6 one room, $8 two; private family. No. 78 East 53d-st. References.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH-ST.—THIRD story rooms, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large and single rooms. Summer rates.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMIly residing on a farm at Catskill, having a view of the creek and river, and convenient to steam-boat and railroad landing, will accommodate a few adult persons with rooms and good board, for the Summer, at moderate terms. Address T. W. R., Post-office Box No. 155, Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM SIXTEEN to twenty persons can be accommodated with first-class board at Blooming Grove, Orange County; terms, $10 per week. For further particulars apply to S. T. WOODRUFF, Washington Villa, Orange County, N. Y. Best of City reference given.

BOARD—FOR A SELECT FAMILY OR A few persons at a quiet rural farm-house, amid pleasant walks and drives, with boating, fishing, and good bathing in the South Bay or ocean. Address M. E. GRIFFIN, Quogue, Long Island, or N. G. FOSTER, No. 111 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, ten minutes' walk from depot, at Tenafly, N. J., per Northern Railroad; forty minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Stable accommodations if required. Address E., Tenafly, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson.—Grounds large, well shaded, extending to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y. Refers to Mr. Angevene, Bank of the Republic, Wall-st.

A FAMILY OF TWO OR THREE adults, or with infant and nurse, may find excellent board in a private farm-house, New Canaan, Conn. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st., New-York.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S SUMMER boarding-house, Newburg, N. Y., will open SATURDAY, May 31.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GENTLEmen, a suite of rooms on second floor, with breakfast, in a strictly private family where there are no boarders; price not to exceed $30 a week; location; 16th to 58th sts., Madison to 7th avs. Send full particulars and address to PERMANENT, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN A HEALTHY mountainous country within two hours from the City, for three adults, seven children, and nurse. Address with full particulars of location and terms, Box No. 5,351 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN PLEASANT LOcalities, City and country. Send particulars and terms. Board-seekers directed immediately. Address the BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 737 Broadway. Established 1857.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY NIGHT.
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL PLAY
by
DION BOUCICAULT.
NORA; OR, THE GOLDEN FETTERS.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
Miss Katharine Rogers, Mr. Allerton, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Levick, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Fawcett, (both by permission of Mr. Daly,) Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Pepe, Mr. Mills, Mr. A. Becks, Misses Blaisdell, Bell, Bate, and Burroughs.
SCENERY.
EXCHANGE-PLACE.
A BOUDOIR, FIFTH-AVENUE.
A MUSICAL MATINEE ON MURRAY HILL.
LEXINGTON-AVENUE. YORKVILLE.
BROAD-STREET, (By Night.)
THE LAVA BEDS IN EXCHANGE-PLACE.
THE TOMBS.
THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.
THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.
OLD ICE-HOUSE UNDER A CONCERT-SALOON.
CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD.
THE "NEW IDEA."
NORA MATINEE, SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........................Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager..........................Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHTS Last Nights of LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS Miss LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS Agnes Ethel LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS in LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS FERNANDE. LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS Thursday Eve'g, LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS June 12, Benefit of LAST NIGHTS
OF Miss Jennie Lee. OF
FERNANDE Saturday Eve'g, June 14, ETHEL
FERNANDE Benefit of Mr. Ed. Lamb. ETHEL
FERNANDE Monday Evening, June 16, ETHEL
FERNANDE Benefit of Mr. C. H. Gouge, ETHEL
FERNANDE (Treasurer.) ETHEL
FERNANDE Wednesday Evening, June 18, ETHEL
FERNANDE Commencement of the Sum- ETHEL
FERNANDE mer season, and engagement ETHEL
FERNANDE of Miss Charlotte Thompson, ETHEL
FERNANDE who will appear ETHEL
FERNANDE for a short season ETHEL
FERNANDE in her great part of ETHEL
FERNANDE JANE EYRE. ETHEL
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

BEGINS AT 8. DOORS OPEN AT 7:15.
BEGINS AT 8. DOORS OPEN AT 7:15.
OLYMPIC THEATRE,
624 BROADWAY. 624
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
LAST SIX NIGHTS LAST SIX NIGHTS
of America's Grimaldi and New-York's special favorite,
GEO. L. FOX,
GEO. L. FOX,
AND HIS GRAND SPECIALTY,
HUMPTY DUMPTY, HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Last appearance of all the FAVORITE ARTISTS.
LAST TWO
HUMPTY DUMPTY
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, June 9, 1873,
first appearance of those charming
COLEMAN SISTERS.
See bills of the day.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FRANK MAYO.
"This rule to all when I am dead:
Be sure you're right, then go ahead."
DAVY CROCKETT.
IMMENSE SUCCESS AND
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF
FRANK MAYO..........as....DAVY CROCKETT.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
The popular young artist and character-actor, Mr.
FRANK MAYO,
FRANK MAYO,
FRANK MAYO,
in Frank Murdoch's new and
BEAUTIFUL IDYL
of the backwoods, called
DAVY CROCKETT.
DAVY CROCKETT.
DAVY CROCKETT.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LAST NIGHTS.
AZRAEL; OR, THE MAGIC CHARM.
Maffitt and Bartholemew.......Clown and Pantaloon
LULU. THE SENSATION GYMNAST. LULU.
Mme. Lannier, Mlle. Lupo.....Grand Corps de Ballet
SUPERB TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.
Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—CONCERT and Summer Night's Festival at the Terrace Garden, 58th-st. and 3d-av., on SATURDAY, June 7, 1873, concert commencing at 9 o'clock P. M. Admission for non-members, if introduced by a member, $2 for one gentleman and one lady: extra ladies' tickets, $1 each. H. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch. Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED
FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT and respectable American Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference from last place. Call at 145 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class chamber-maid. Address, by note, for two days, at present employer's, No. 15 East 57th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS—BY A young girl lately landed. Call for two days at No. 223 East 22d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two neat, tidy, and in every way competent young women; would do the entire work of a family; City reference speaks of them as never had more thoroughly honest, experienced, willing, and respectful girls; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR to Do Fine Washing and Chamber-work.—By a thoroughly efficient servant; in every respect competent for either of the above positions; has best City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and efficiency; Newport preferred. Apply or address No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., Jacquin's French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a thoroughly competent young German woman, who understands all kinds of first-class family cooking; willing to assist or do the washing of a small family; is a perfect laundress; City or country; best City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking, make all kinds of soups, jellies, creams, &c.; is a good baker; City or country; best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SCOTCH woman, who understands all branches of cooking and general work, where she can remain; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, OF many years' experience in first-class families, as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry perfectly; is sober and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART CAPABLE GIRL to do cooking or general house-work; is neat, economical, and reliable; an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; best of references; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cook, with the highest recommendation, a place in the country for the Summer. Apply Friday and Saturday at No. 74 Park-av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL OR boarding-house cook, for the Summer, or longer; no objections to any part of the country; has good reference. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Protestants, to go together, one as first-class cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in City or country; good references. Call at No. 93 Houston-st., near Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG LADY as housekeeper in a widower's family. Call at No. 4 Bond-st., room No. 9, top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTable young girl to do house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, WILLING girl, in City or country; is a very good cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a very respectable English Protestant young woman, who is a very efficient maid and a good dressmaker and seamstress; City or country; best City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble young woman, as a competent laundress; has three years' references from last place; is very highly recommended to be a neat, efficient, and trustworthy person in every respect. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—GENTLEMEN'S WASHING neatly done by a respectable woman at her own place. Call upon or address Mrs. Brennan, No. 335 East 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands dress-making thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 432 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; one year's City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL in a small private family as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 7 North Washington-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager.
MADELEIN MOREL.
EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock and SATURDAY matinée at 1:30 o'clock, the powerful original drama, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled
MADELEIN MOREL.
Characters by Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Nina Varian, Miss Nellie Mortimer, Miss Roberta Norwood, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Chapman.
*** MONDAY, June 9, benefit of Miss MORRIS.
*** WEDNESDAY, June 11, benefit of Miss DAVENPORT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THIS SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
LAST MATINEE
OF THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
MR. FECHTER AS THE BROTHERS FRANCHI.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Curtain rises at 8 precisely. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, will be given for the LAST TIMES, the famous ROMANTIC DRAMA, in three acts, entitled
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Louis dei Franchi, } The Corsican { Mr. CHARLES
Fabian dei Franchi, } Brothers. { FECHTER.
*** MONDAY, June 9, Mr. FECHTER will appear in Victor Hugo's magnificent play,
RUY BLAS,
which will be produced with entirely new scenery, but will be presented for six nights and one matinée ONLY, it being positively, the FAREWELL WEEK of the GREAT ACTOR!

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
THIS SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
GRAND MATINEE OF MADELEIN MOREL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, June 12, 1873,
A GRAND CHARITY MATINEE
in aid of the
FOUNDLING ASYLUM OF NEW-YORK,
under the care of the Sisters of Charity.
The entertainment will be under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, and will comprise a selection of the most famous performances of every prominent ARTIST now in New-York. The programme will be announced in Sunday's and Monday's papers.
Admission to all parts of the house will be ONE DOLLAR. Reserved seats in parquet and balcony will be TWO DOLLARS extra. Tickets may be had at the FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE and at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
AN AUCTION
of the CHOICE BOXES, both PROSCENIUM and BALCONY, will take place from the stage of the FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
EDWIN BOOTH..........Proprietor and Manager
In consequence of the early departure of
MISS NEILSON
for Europe, the Management is reluctantly compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of this Celebrated Artiste,
and of
AMY ROBSART,
As played by her at the Drury Lane Theatre, London,
FOR OVER 100 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
Mr. FRANCIS BANGS as LEICESTER.
Matinée on SATURDAY NEXT at 1:30.
The curtain rises at 8 o'clock, precisely.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.
Seats may be secured for any of the closing nights of Miss NEILSON, at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.
3D-AV., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
ENTIRELY REFITTED AND DECORATED.
EBEN'S POPULAR SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
EVERY EVENING..........EVERY EVENING
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 50 PERFORMERS.
CONDUCTOR..........MR. FELIX I. EBEN
OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of Programme Every Evening.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4; at the usual places.
PRIVATE BOXES $2 EXTRA.
Every THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Temporary building, No. 128 West 14th-st. The di Cesnola collections from Cyprus and the Loan collections of works of art, are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 50 cents. New and important additions have been made to the Loan collections.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING MEETING, 1873.
SATURDAY, June 7,
WEDNESDAY, June 11,
SATURDAY, June 14,
TUESDAY, June 17,
THURSDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, June 21.
First race each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
JEROME PARK RACES,
June 7, 11, 14, 17, 19, and 21.
Extra trains will leave Grand Central Depot on above days at 1:30 and 2:10 P. M., returning after the races. Special cars reserved for ladies.
Excursion tickets 40 cents.
C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AN AMERICAN YOUTH WANTS A light situation in the country; would take care of one horse and cow; no garden; wages not so much an object as a chance to be in the country for the Summer. Address F. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AN ELDERLY MAN OF GOOD HABITS and large experience in travel, particularly in the Far West, wishes a situation as traveling companion, business collector or agent. Address No. 191 Bowery.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant butler, having excellent references, and who is capable of taking entire charge of a dining-room, silver, &c., in a private family or first-class hotel in City or country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, CApable man, as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and generally useful man; is very neat, intelligent, and respectful; tries to please, and will be highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A young American man, who thoroughly understands caring and driving horses; can milk, assist in garden, mow lawns, and do general work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 139 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTestant, one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, is perfectly sober, respectful, and a careful driver; has best of City references. Apply to or address W. J., at Graham's saddlery-store, No. 68 University-place.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (SINgle,) as coachman; country preferred; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references. Address M. M., Box No. 73 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable man and wife, the man as coachman and the woman as chamber-maid or laundress; reference if required; country preferred. Call or address at No. 367 West 15th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHman with long experience in all branches of the business and laying out of new places; good reference and recommendations; large wages not so much the object as a comfortable home. Address A., No. 193 Spring-st., Paterson, N. J.

GROOM, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINgle young man, Protestant, as groom or coachman; is willing and obliging; town or country; best City reference. Address A. B., No. 40 West 33d-st.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION request merchants and business men generally who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, porters, &c., to apply to WM. F. LEE, Esq., Chairman, &c., 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FILLE DE LA SUISSE Francaise désire se placer comme bonne d'enfants. S'adresser au Magasin de Chaussure, No. 2 6me-av., entre 15me et 16me rues.

HELP WANTED.

$10.—ANY LADY CAN EASILY MAKE $10 daily by devoting three hours' time each day to a new and respectable business; no peddling arrangement. Agents wanted for every city and town in the State. Apply to Mme. HERMAN, No. 113 West 41st-st., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS plain gardening and taking care of a horse and cow. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., in bookstore.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST UNDERstand horses and general work on a country place. Apply at No. 24 Old-slip.

THE YACHT RACE.

The Schooners Madeleine and Idler, and the Sloops Gracie and Vision the Winners.

The regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, which was postponed on Thursday, took place yesterday, and proved eminently successful.

Although announcement had been widely made that the race would be sailed to-day, public interest failed to be attracted to the event. There were no crowded steamers to accompany the yachts, or even to witness the start, the steamer Charles Chamberlin, having on board the Regatta Committee, a few members of the New-York Yacht Club and Press, being the only one present. The wind in the early morning was very light, and grave fears were entertained that the race, if started, would end in the same unsatisfactory manner as on the day previous; but about 10:30 o'clock, off Staten Island, the breeze freshed up somewhat, and notification was made to the various yachts that at all events the race would be attempted. All hands, therefore, on board the competing vessels went to work with a will in fitting their craft for the contest. Sails were hauled up and set, and anchors weighed, topsails and all other kites were sent up, and the vessels gradually bore down to the starting point, off Fort Wadsworth, opposite which the Charles Chamberlin had been anchored. The signal to get ready was given at six minutes past eleven, by firing one gun and the lowering of the Yacht Club flag on the steamer, the wind being very light from the south-west.

By this time most of the yachts were well under way, and heading for the line of starting, the first to show being the Madgie, with the Eva, Idler, Ariadne, and Qui Vive following closely in her wake. The first named, in manœuvring for a windward position, approached the line so closely that she had to go about, having miscalculated the time for the second gun. Before she could get around again, however, it was fired at 11:16, and a start effected, the yachts passing the line in the following order and time:

Yachts.	H.	M.	S.	Yachts.	H.	M.	S.
Idler	11	18	07	Vixen	11	20	59
Ariadne	11	18	22	Madgie	11	23	04
Ianthe	11	18	49	Gracie	11	25	08
Foam	11	18	54	Alerte	11	25	22
Eva	11	19	05	Resolute	11	25	33
Peerless	11	19	27	Vision	11	26	56
Palmer	11	19	27	Escort	11	27	39
Madeleine	11	20	29	Qui Vive	11	52	22

The last named, just previous to crossing the line, carried away her peak halyards, causing her to be delayed while she repaired the damage.

The absentees were the Alarm, Dreadnaught, Magic, and Alert.

The third gun was fired at 11:31, when the committee steamer slipped her cable and started after the yachts, which were on the starboard tack, carrying their full complement of kites, although in a few minutes most all of the schooners sent down their jib-topsails and maintopmast staysails, while some of the smaller ones, as the wind began to freshen, hauled down their foretopsails. The Idler continued to lead the van, followed in close order by the Vixen, Foam, Ianthe, Eva, Vision, and Gracie. The Vixen wishing to get a weathermost place, and make a straight bound for the South-west Spit, made a tack for the Jersey shore, her tactics being soon after adopted by the Gracie and Vision. When off the Cholera Banks the Madeleine, which had been gradually gaining on the Palmer, also tacked to the westward, holding on until nearly under the land, when she again came round and stood off to the southward, having lowered her jib topsail and increasing her speed by the operation. The Ianthe, which was leading the Ariadne, Foam, and Vixen, was gradually lessening the distance between herself and the Peerless, which was close up to the Eva, who was to leeward. The latter, however, hauled up and tacked to the westward, thereby gaining the weather gauge of the others. The Palmer, which was the sixth yacht to start, catching a puff of wind, rapidly passed all the others except the Idler, who maintained and slightly increased the lead she had from the first. The wind died away about 12 o'clock, and the Idler, not being in a position to weather the stake-boat, went about and stood off on the port tack. The wind at this time had veered round to almost due south. At 12:15, the Madeleine, which had been pointing south, sent down her jib topsail, and made a stretch to the north-west, followed by the Eva, who, having the weather of her, stopped her wind and passed her. The Foam came next, and being splendidly handled, she very soon decreased the distance between herself and the Madeleine, whom she overlapped, but could not pass.

At 12:25, the leading yachts again went about, heading south-east. The Idler, who had kept well to windward and who had shown her heels to the others up to this time, owing to the change of wind and by holding on her course too long, lost her previous advantage, although the race between her, the Eva, Foam, and Madeleine, until the South-west Spit was reached, was most exciting. The sloop Vixen, who had been for some time, by good sailing and the exercise of sound judgment on the part of her captain, gradually going to the front, passed the Eva and was the first round the stake-boat at buoy 8½.

The yachts rounded Buoy 8½, on South-west Spit, as follows:

Yachts.	H.	M.	S.	Yachts.	H.	M.	S.
Vixen	12	25	03	Vision	12	42	03
Eva	12	35	53	Ianthe	12	42	34
Idler	12	37	29	Ariadne	12	47	43
Foam	12	38	12	Peerless	12	48	05
Madeleine	12	39	18	Resolute	11	50	49
Palmer	12	40	38	Madgie	12	55	58
Gracie	12	41	30	Qui Vive	12	56	10

All the yachts, as they rounded the stake-boat, headed for the light-ship on the starboard tack. It soon became evident that the Palmer, if the wind, which was now blowing rather fresh, held, would catch and pass the Idler, who had hoisted her maintopmast staysail, which had the effect of causing her to heel over more and acted rather as a hindrance than a help to her. The Madeleine also, as the breeze freshened, commenced creeping up to the front, and a fine race was made by these three for the light-ship, but as they neared it the Palmer's maintopsail sprit gave way, thus losing her not only the advantage she then held, but the race also, for there was no doubt that she must, but for this accident, have passed the light-ship ten minutes a head of the Idler, and would, on the run home, have so increased her lead as to make the first prize a certainty. As it was, she was first to round and point homeward.

The following table will show the order of passing the light-ship:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Palmer	1	44	54	Resolute	1	56	09
Idler	1	45	22	Vision	1	56	25
Madeleine	1	47	11	Gracie	1	59	25
Eva	1	48	52	Ianthe	1	59	50
Foam	1	50	59	Madgie....Time not taken.			
Vixen	1	50	54				

On the run home, with the wind free on the port side, the loss to the Palmer of her racing main topsail began to tell, for although she set her working topsail yet she gradually gave way to the Idler and the Madeleine, by whom she was soon headed. The Eva, which was also decreasing the distance between her and the leaders, also met with an accident, which spoiled her chance of success, by the giving way of her foretopsail halyards, letting it come down by the run and putting her out of the race. The race from this point up to the turning of the South-west Spit was a stern chase, although somewhat exciting. The buoy was reached and turned as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Idler	2	32	17	Foam	2	38	20
Madeleine	2	32	29	Resolute	2	45	48
Palmer	2	34	57				

The remainder were not timed, owing to the necessity of the steamer reaching the home-stake buoy before the leading yacht, in order to take the time made in the race.

After rounding the buoy a clever piece of seamanship was performed by the Captain of the Madeleine, who was just at the stern of the Idler, jibing his vessel and thus taking the wind out of the sails of his antagonist and gaining the lead, which was held until the finish, although the Idler somewhat later endeavored to perform the same operation on the Madeleine, but without effect. The Palmer still maintained the third position, but all chance of winning one of the two prizes devoted to her class was gone. The sight, from the committee-boat, of the fleet with their sails winged out as they approached the goal, was one long to be remembered. The race for sloops by this time had narrowed down to the Gracie, Vision, and Vixen, the contest between the two first being most exciting as they bowled along under a full press of canvas, with their lee rails under water.

From the time of turning the South-west Spit on the homestretch the sky became overcast, and murky clouds began to loom up in the north, portending a sharp squall from that quarter, and hopes and fears were freely expressed as to the possibility of the race being terminated before the vessels were struck by it. Although most of the weather wise on board the Chamberlin thought that the race would be made before the wind shifted, yet as the Madeleine was within about 100 yards of home she was struck by the squall, which set her sails all aback, compelling her to haul down her flying-jib and to let go her foresail. Her topsails had just previously been gathered in. She then had to go about and make a series of short tacks to pass the line, finally coming in nearly eight minutes ahead of the Idler, who had, on seeing the squall strike the Madeleine, got everything snug in time. The Palmer, seeing that no chance remained of winning, went about and stood over to the Long Island shore, under jib and reefed mainsail, where she anchored. The race between the Gracie and Vision was a particularly close one, the former taking the prize for sloops for making the race first without time allowance, and the latter winning the other with time allowance.

As the Madgie was making for home she was caught by the squall and nearly capsized, laying over on her beam ends, so much so that for several seconds it was thought she could never right again, but must go down, with all standing. She, however, proved herself to be a good sea-boat, for in answer to her helm she came up in the wind, and her sails being let go she gradually stood up again, when her captain, nothing daunted, clapped sail on to her again, and brought her across the line amid the cheers of all aboard the steamer, and a series of salutes from the steam vessel and the firing of the gun. The other yachts came in in the order mentioned below, thus ending the prettiest and best-contended race witnessed in the waters of the bay for a considerable period.

Table showing the time of the race.

SCHOONERS.

	Auctual Time of Race. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Madeleine	4	1	20	3	57	43
Idler	4	11	4	4	6	12
Foam	4	20	44	4	11	16
Resolute	4	20	07	4	20	07
Ianthe	4	37	14	4	12	53
Madgie	4	56	37	4	47	25
Peerless	4	54	37	4	28	56
Eva	5	5	22	4	46	33
SLOOPS.						
Gracie	4	35	51	4	35	51
Vision	4	34	31	4	31	13
Vixen	4	48	36	4	38	55

Shortly after 4 o'clock the rain, which had been threatening to fall for some time, poured down in torrents, bringing the day which had hitherto been all that could be desired in point of weather, to a disagreeable conclusion, and making the sail back to New-York most comfortless.

THE TURF.

American Jockey Club.

The Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club will be inaugurated at Jerome Park to-day, and extensive preparations have been made for the auspicious event. There are four races on the programme, and the fields in each will be larger than ever before. The first race is the Fordham Handicap, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and eleven are marked on the card as starters, viz.: Buckley & Tully's b. c. Buckden, 4 years, by Lord Clifden, out of Consequence, 102 pounds; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Boss Tweed, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, 90 pounds; D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver, 97 pounds; A. Belmont's gr. c. Gray Planet, 4 years, by Planet, out of Eagless, 100 pounds; W. R. Babcock's b. f. Hattie O'Neill, 4 years, by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian, 90 pounds; Joseph Donalmer's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Dolly Carter, by Glencoe, 105 pounds; Carroll & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, 6 years, by Doneraile, out of Canary Bird, by Albion, 112 pounds; M. A. Littell's b. m. Winesap, 5 years, by Van Dyke, out of Nina, by Boston, 100 pounds; Jno. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatley, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe, 88 pounds; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by Yorkshire, 112 pounds; also, br. c. Mate, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington, 100 pounds. This is a splendid field, and a very fine race may be expected. The second event will be the great Belmont Stakes for three-year olds, a mile and five-eighths. There are seventy-five nominations, and the following stables will be represented at the post, viz.: Belmont, Hunter & Travers, Clark & Grinstead, D. McDonald & Co., D. D. Withers, Frank Morris, M. A. Littell, W. Cottrill and Galway. Most of these stables have several entries, but the starters were not named. The third race is a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, and the following thirteen are entered, viz.: Fadladeen, Chickabiddy, Manitoba, Quits, Hubbard, a filly by Leamington, Bingaman, Mildew, Sunrise, Brennus, Mascus, The Nurse, and Pennock's Brother to Connolly. The fourth and last race of the day will be the steeple-chase of about two and a half miles, for which are entered Village Blacksmith, 156 pounds; Lochiel, 154 pounds; Duffy, 153 pounds, and Victor, 148 pounds. The subscription-room of the Jockey Club, last night, was crowded with the speculators, and Dr. Underwood did a thriving business in pool-selling, at the following rates:

BELMONT STAKES.

Stables.		
Belmont	$300	$340
Hunter & Travers	110	130
Clark & Grinstead	80	125
McDaniel & Co	125	160
D. D. Withers	90	95
Morris	75	90
M. A. Littell	65	85
Cottrill	100	70
Bruce	10	20
Total	$955	$1,115

FORDHAM HANDICAP.

Gray Planet	$25	$100
Ortolan	30	120
Buckden	15	35
Preakness, Mate,	15	40
Business	11	25
Boss Tweed	6	75
Hattie O'Neill	6	
Sanford	6	
Winesap	6	
Wheatley	6	

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Quits	$50	$10
Hubbard, Leamington Filly,	32	60
Bingaman, Mildew,	25	50
Sunrise	20	25
Fadladeen	20	30
Chickabiddy	11	15
Field	20	35

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Village Blacksmith	$30	$75
Lochiel	50	90
Duffy	55	100
Victor	10	20
	$145	$285

Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

The great trot announced to take place at Fleetwood Park, yesterday, between American Girl, Conley and Nonesuch, was postponed in consequence of the two latter horses being out of condition. In lieu thereof there were two other trots.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Friday, June 6.—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five.

Ben Wilson's b. m. Lottie, in harness	2	1	1	1
P. Hayden's b. m. Lady Annie, to wagon	1	2	2	2

Time—2:40, 2:42¼, 2:43, 2:46¾.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. E. Week's gr. g. Tom Wonder	1	2	2	1	1
J. Murphy's s. g. Sorrel Jake	2	1	1	2	2
H. B. Kelly's s. g. Star Henry	dr.				

Time—2:43¼, 2:43¼, 2:46½, 2:52, 2:49.

Trotting on Beacon Park Course—Close of the Spring Meeting.

BOSTON, June 6.—To-day was the fourth and last day of the Beacon Park races. The Spring meeting closed with a race for a purse of $3,500; for horses that never beat 2:21. Lovett's b. m. Gazelle, Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton, and Bowen's blk. g. Camors started. In the pools Gazelle was a warm favorite, selling for 100, to 30 for Judge Fullerton and 20 for Camors. Before the start was made for the first heat it became evident that Gazelle was off, striking into a pace and acting so badly in the first heat that Judge Fullerton would have distanced both her and Camors, had Mace driven him for it. The time was 2:27. The second heat was about the same, the mare acting very badly, and Judge Fullerton winning by about three lengths, in 2:26½, followed by Camors. After the first heat betting changed in favor of Judge Fullerton, it being evident that, barring all accidents, he must win. In the third heat Gazelle paced on the first quarter, but directly broke, and was three lengths in the rear of Judge Fullerton at the half-mile pole. She trotted better up to the three-quarter pole, but again broke. Camors also acted very badly. Mace sent Judge Fullerton home a winner of the heat and race in 2:23½, Gazelle second, and Camors third. The attendance was very large, numbering at least 5,000 persons.

Trouble in Congressman Roberts' District.

The persons who organized the "Col. Wm. R. Roberts Central Association," in Col. Roberts' district, last Fall, for the purpose of promoting the re-election of the Colonel, profess themselves greatly disappointed at what they style the ungenerous, unjust, and churlish action of the Colonel since his election. They say that they have been repeatedly called upon by members of clubs which were organized in the district under the auspices of the Central Association, to redeem promises which they made to these clubs on the expectation that Col. Roberts would enable them to make good their promises. They further say that they spent large sums of money from their private means, and gave the greater portion of their time, some of them to the great injury of their business, to further the election of the Colonel, who is reported very wealthy, and that he has made them no return whatever. They further state that he has taken a residence out of the City purposely to avoid meeting the men who supported him, and to whom, previous to his election, he was all bows and smiles, and had given every reason to suppose that in him they would find a fast friend in relation to local patronage, at least, if debarred on account of the Democratic minority in Congress from doing anything for them there. The leading promoters of the Roberts' movement say that they occupy a very disagreeable position, as the rank and file seem to discredit the statements made to them by the leaders that the latter are unable to do anything for them on account of Col. Roberts' action; and these disavowals of disbelief have been so persistently made, that Messrs. McSwyny, McAuliffe, and Fitzgerald, officers of the Central Association, have determined to call a meeting, to be held in Cosmopolitan Hall, on Catharine-street, on Monday evening, for the purpose of proving to the members of the various clubs that the statements about Col. Roberts' conduct are true.

WEST POINT.

"Hazing" at the Academy—An Evil That Should be Entirely Rooted Out—A Plea for the Strangers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Friday, June 6, 1873.

Aware of the comparatively recent order of the War Department by which it was made a very serious matter for a West Point cadet to be detected amusing himself at the one-sided sport called "hazing," one might expect to find that this abuse had been almost entirely abolished, more especially at the present time, when the honorable the Secretary of War is himself a guest at the Point. But it is not in human nature—or in boy nature, at least—to let slip an opportunity to have a little fun by annoying one who is friendless in a strange place, and whom we know is at our mercy; and there is probably not a large school in the country, either civil or military, where "hazing" does not exist to some extent. That it is still practiced here—though in a much milder form than a few years ago—I have abundant reason for believing, having taken some pains to talk with the unqualified "plebes" who have just left here, and with those that remain; and as I know that the Secretary of War has expressed himself as very anxious to root out all remains of this once serious evil, a few words upon the subject cannot be out of place, especially as the victims will talk unreservedly to a civilian, while the pride which all spirited boys have will prevent them from "telling tales" by complaining to Superintendent Ruger or any of the other officers. It is this dread of being considered tell-tales, and the knowledge that their tormentors do not really mean them any serious harm, that keeps the "plebes" silent; and although none of them have any very dreadful disclosures to make, the public should know that "hazing" still exists, and that the unfortunate new-comer is subjected to a series of petty annoyances and little persecutions which are very unpleasant to him, to say the least, and which should not be tolerated in a great national institution like the West Point Military School.

Take, for illustration, the experiences of a good-natured-looking Western lad, told me in a half-laughing manner, and without any of the exaggeration which bad temper might indulge in. After reporting his arrival to the Adjutant he was told to report also to one of the cadet officers. At this young gentleman's quarters the novice was sharply told to come in, and as he obsequiously entered the room, hat in hand, was jumped at by the cadet "as though he would eat me," to use the "plebe's" expression, and ordered out again with the remark, "we don't allow any hats in here, Sir." After dropping his hat, and being ordered to pick it up again and place it in a corner two or three times, the new-comer was made to repeat again and again the form of reporting his arrival, because he neglected to address the cadet as "Sir," and after being made to stand attention—a tiresome position to the uninitiated—and taught the military salute, with much abuse for his awkwardness, the young "plebe" was next ordered to accompany two others and report his arrival to another cadet, using the expression "with two other beasts," this zoölogical term being one of the pet names by which a novice is addressed by the veterans of the fourth class. His luggage had, in the meantime, been taken possession of and spread out on the floor, some oranges and other edibles being confiscated by the cadet and his friends, amid various jeering remarks. While on his way with the two others to report to the second cadet, he accidentally slipped on a step, and was ordered back to the first young gentleman's room and made to stand attention with his nose against the wall, "for making unnecessary noise," in company with about a dozen other unfortunates. After standing until he was very tired, the lad was ordered to go and commit to memory paragraph three hundred and something of the regulations. Failing to get it exactly verbatim, he was repeatedly sent back. By every cadet who met him he was put through certain uncomfortable motions and sharply reprimanded and abused, so that he enjoyed but little rest. He slept on the floor with other candidates, and in the morning all were compelled to pile up the bedding with a mathematical nicety, only to have it kicked down again and again by the cadets, one after the other, who ordered them to replace it. He was ordered to go and take a bath and report again in exactly fifteen minutes, and he and others were sent upon various errands, with orders to be back in an impossibly short time, not knowing that the cadet officers had no right to enforce obedience to such silly commands, and no power to inflict punishment if they were not performed, the unfortunate cadet becoming fagged out with the useless tasks imposed upon him.

All the "plebes" with whom I spoke complained of numberless little persecutions and indignities, and even at the drilling called "setting up," which is legitimate military training, the commands are given and the criticisms and reprimands uttered in a manner which is very galling to a boy of any spirit. If a "plebe" is caught away from his quarters he is put through an absurd catechism, and if he is as timid as many studious boys are, he probably supposes that unless he answers every question a drum-head court-martial or shooting on the spot will be the immediate result. A favorite amusement is to approach a plebe in a swaggering, bullying manner, and after making him stand attention, salute his "superior" or perform some other military gesture, demand in a savage tone, "Are you a fighting man, Sir?" If the frightened stranger timidly answer "No, Sir," his questioner demands, "Then what do you mean, Sir, by coming here? We want fighting men, Sir; go home and hoe corn." If the "plebe" is more courageous, and dares to answer "yes," his tormentor will answer, "Very well, Sir; you shall have enough to do," at the same time assuming a belligerent attitude, and inviting him to "come out and begin on me." Master Fred Grant, it is said, had to go through a whole class "on his muscle."

Some of the tricks played on the poor "plebes" display a fine sense of humor, and one's first impulse is to laugh at the many comical stories that are told at the expense of the "plebes," even while realizing the necessity of preventing the manifestation of such mischievousness in the future, and affording better protection for the new-comers. There is a keen appreciation of satire in compelling some unhappy and miserable "plebe" to dance and sing, "O! I just feel as happy as a big sun flower," but it is not the less reprehensible; and there may be something funny in forcing a disgusted "plebe" to make a spread-eagle speech highly eulogistic of West Point in general, and the cadets in particular, or to stand on one leg and chant the Doxology, while he feels more in the humor for profanity, but it is at the same time very wrong.

Many instances of this form of "hazing" might be cited, but the above are enough to answer the purpose of this letter, which is merely to show that this evil is not entirely eradicated from the national training-school of our soldiers, not to criticise the officers of the school, who probably do the best they can under the present system, nor to ignore the fact that the abuse has been greatly lessened and the condition of the "plebes" much better than in former years. Increased surveillance is necessary to protect the candidates for admission, and it should be part of the education of the young cadets that a true soldier must be a perfect gentleman; that a model officer is as chivalrous as he is brave; that it is his duty to shield, not to assault, the unprotected; and that those who are to be their fellow-soldiers should be treated with courtesy at least.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to Purser Crocheron, of the Havana steam-ship Cuba, for favors.

The New-York Caledonian Club will hold its annual picnic at Dudley's Grove, on the 11th inst.

The Class of '73 of Columbia College, yesterday celebrated the close of their session by an evening's entertainment.

Dr. Geo. M. Ramsey addressed the New-York Liberal Club last evening on "Atmospheric Motion and its Effects."

The German Dispensary at No. 8 East Eighth-street provided for the medical requirements of 1,870 patients last month.

A festival of the schools attached to the German Lutheran congregation of the east side was held last evening at Concordia Hall, Avenue A.

Wall-street was very dull yesterday, in consequence of the absence of many of the bankers and brokers, who were in attendance at the New-York Club Yacht race.

Frederico Aquero was committed for trial by Justice Cox, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $180 worth of cigars from Manuel Sapates, of No. 45 West Twenty-fourth-street.

The meeting of the Working Boys' Baseball Association, last evening, was dissolved by the rain. The petitioners will assemble this afternoon, wind and weather permitting.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of Simmons, indicted for the murder of Duryea, was postponed for ten days, owing to the illness of Mr. John Graham, the prisoner's counsel.

During the past month 114 patients received medical attendance at the German Hospital, leaving fifty-nine remaining under treatment. The exhibition of the Duer collection of historical paintings netted $325 89 for the funds of the institution.

At the polytechnic branch of the American Institute, last evening, a paper was read by Mr. Matthew Callaghan on "Rapid Transit in Cities." Mr. Becquerel gave a description of a new construction of suspension bridges, and Dr. L. Bradley read a paper on the "Dissociation of Water by Heat as a Cause of Steam-boiler Explosions."

The Church at No. 87 Attorney-street, formerly known as the First Methodist Protestant Church, has lately been secured by the aid of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the colored people of the east side, and will be opened on Sunday, the 8th inst., for public worship, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

A very agreeable musical and social reunion was last evening held at the Knabe Piano-rooms, in Fifth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street. The spacious hall was brilliantly lighted and handsomely decorated, and a large audience enjoyed the capital piano performances of Mr. J. N. Pattison, the singing of Mme. de Ryther, and the violin solo of Mlle. Brousil. A pleasant conversazione concluded the reunion, which, by the way, was held in celebration of the establishment in this City of a branch house of Knabe & Co., of Baltimore.

BROOKLYN.

During last week 180 deaths occurred in Brooklyn, of which four were from small-pox and twelve from scarlet fever.

The Long Island Bible Society will hold its fifty-eighth Summer meeting at Port Jefferson on Monday, the 10th inst.

The Britton investigation was postponed at the request of Mr. Britton, who shortly leaves for Europe, and not because, as was at first stated, the Committee of Fifty were not ready.

Controller Schroeder yesterday sold $150,000 worth of water bonds at 102⅛ to 102¼, and $150,000 worth of assessment bonds at par. The water bonds bear seven per cent. interest and have thirty-five years to run.

The corner-stone of the new Presbyterian Tabernacle will be laid at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the site of the old Tabernacle on Schermerhorn-street. The building, which will be finished by October, will be 150 by 100 feet, costing altogether $90,000. The organ, the largest in Brooklyn, will cost $25,000.

Yesterday afternoon Margaret Mooney and her husband, Henry Mooney, got into a dispute at the tenement-house No. 153 Butler-street. The quarrel ended in the conveyance of the husband to the Long Island College Hospital with three deep gashes in his head, inflicted by a jug wielded by Margaret.

The stable of John Doscher, corner of South Third and Eighth streets, Williamsburg, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning; loss, $100. The fire extended to Pyle's soap factory, Nos. 59 and 61 Third-street. The building owned by the Gay estate was damaged $1,000; insured for $5,000 in the Williamsburg Company. Pyle's loss is $500.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Henry Lee, of Fairmont, West Farms, was arrested on Thursday on a charge made by Mr. John Springstein, of entering his house in an exciting manner with two loaded revolvers and offering to fight a duel.

The following sentences were passed by the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County yesterday: Thomas Foster and George Johnson, colored, for grand larceny, sent to Penitentiary for two years; Robert A. Morris, against whom there were two indictments for grand larceny, sent to Penitentiary for two years, and Floyd P. Horton, for stealing a horse, was sent to Penitentiary for three years.

The Westchester Grand Jury, during the brief period of their session of two days, found twenty-one bills of indictment, embracing two for murder, one attempt to murder, one attempt to commit an outrage upon a girl twelve years old, six for grand larceny, and others for minor offenses. The Court discharged the Grand Jury, and adjourned until Wednesday next, when a special panel of petit jurors will be called. Juries will be impaneled to try Ehrhardt for the murder of John Morrison, and Matthew Fitzpatrick for the murder of his wife, and Luigi Sartarrelli for assault with intent to kill Patrick Rogers, a constable of the town of West Chester.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new church, to be called the Independent Baptist, is to be erected in Orange.

A new Jesuit college is to be built on Grand-street, in the rear of St. Peter's Church, Jersey City.

The North Hudson County Railway Company is laying a new track in Palisade-avenue, on Jersey City Heights.

The Jersey City Board of Finance has ordered the issue of bonds, not to exceed $750,000, to meet the expenses of the city to Dec. 20.

The employes of J. R. Halladay, a Jersey City contractor, struck yesterday, because a demand that they should be furnished with iced water was refused.

The Executive Committee of the New-Jersey Temperance Alliance met in Newark on Thursday night to take measures for the closing of liquor-saloons on Sunday.

Mrs. Scannel, aged fifty-six years, was killed at Dick's Switch, on the Central Railroad, while gathering coal, Thursday afternoon. The body was shockingly mangled.

William Moecklin was arrested in Newark, yesterday, charged with stealing 215 francs from a fellow boarder, named Frederick Stoufer, who had recently arrived from France.

The distillery of Soprius & Belmont, of New-York, located in Curdy's-lane, Jersey City, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is $1,200. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A servant employed in the family of Councilman McLean in alighting from an Erie train at Passaic, on Thursday evening, was run over and had both of her feet crushed.

The summing up in the Pope robbery case at Paterson was concluded yesterday, and the jury will render their verdict this morning. The case has occupied nearly three weeks.

Chief Rogers, of Newark, has issued orders for the arrest of all known thieves, vagrants, and itinerants of suspicious appearance. The order is necessitated by an irruption of characters of the classes specified from New-York.

Hon. George A. Halsey, member of the Forty-second Congress from the old Fifth District, was last evening presented with a service of silver plate by residents of Jersey City, in recognition of his services to the city in securing the appropriation for the new Government buildings.

A fire in Newark, yesterday morning, destroyed the packing-box building of Rindle's trunk factory, a pile of lumber in the yard of ex-Mayor Peddie, and a frame building used by Mr. Rindle as an office. The total damage was $1,975. The fire originated from a spark from a locomotive.

Coroner Reinhardt, last evening, concluded the inquest on the body of the new-born child found on Sussex-street, Jersey City, on Saturday last. Dr. Buck, on whose account the inquest had already once been adjourned, and who made the post-mortem examination, the jury censured in the following verdict: "We find that the child came to its death from causes unknown to the jury, and we censure the county physician for having failed to properly attend to his duty."

Accident to Mr. Stuart, the Theatrical Manager.

At about 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, as Mr. William Stuart, the well-known theatrical manager, was passing down the main-stairway at Police Head-quarters, he was suddenly seized with vertigo and fell over the banisters to the hall beneath, a distance of about twelve feet. Mr. Stuart was picked up insensible, and was attended by ex-Police Surgeon Dalrymple, who happened to be in the building at the time. He was soon restored to consciousness, and was taken to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where he is boarding. It is feared that he has received serious internal injuries.

A FIRE TRAP.

A Wooden Building in West Houston-Street Inviting the Danger.

Laws have been passed, and very properly, to prevent the construction of wooden buildings within certain limits of the City, because of their combustible character. Although the law is well known to property-owners and builders, a wooden house has just been built at No. 209 West Houston-street. The structure is 14 feet high, 18 feet wide, and 40 feet deep, and is intended for a store. It is situated in the heart of a populous district, and at one side of it, in the rear, is a crowded tenement-house. In case of fire the poor people in the rear house would be forced to make their escape through an alleyway about three feet wide, or by breaking through the house in front. Should the Fire Department be late, or the people be asleep and not alarmed in time, escape might be impossible, and the loss of their household goods would be certain. Directly opposite to this wooden building is a large five-story box factory, and the whole block on that side of the street is made up of planing-mills, carpenter-shops, and factories. It would seem that the authorities should carefully protect this neighborhood from the dangers of fire, and some residents of it have complained to THE TIMES against the owner of the wooden house and those who have allowed him to build it. Mr. Walter W. Adams, the new Superintendent of Public Buildings, said yesterday that complaints about the building had reached his office, and he was about to inquire into the matter. He had given no permit for the erection of the house, he said, and the owner of it had taken advantage of the temporary unsettlement of affairs in the department to carry on the work. He intended to give the case to the Corporation Counsel to prosecute, as provided by law, and the owner of the property would be held to a strict accountability for his action. He had ascertained, he said, that the ground upon which the house was built was leased from the Vestry of Trinity Church, to which corporation it belongs, for two years, with the understanding that something of a respectable character should be erected on it in place of the old stable which formerly stood on the lot, and which, with its surroundings, was an eyesore to the neighborhood. He was hopeful that, with our present efficient Fire Department, there was no immediate danger of a disastrous fire from the house, and said that he would oblige the owner to build brick walls, and in other ways conform to the regulations.

Confirmation in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

Right Rev. Dr. Potter administered the rite of confirmation last evening, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The congregation, composed mostly of ladies, was very large. The ceremonies were very impressive and very beautiful. Within the curtained recesses of the tabernacle a dim light burns steadily. Myriads of wax tapers bathe the altar and its rich golden ornaments in a flood of mellow light, and rare flowers make the air heavy with their delicious perfume. Shortly before 8 o'clock, forty children, of whom about one-half were girls, filed into the church and took seats on the front benches. The girls were dressed in white, and wore long white vails. Shortly after the children took their places, a door at the side of the sanctuary opened, and the head of a procession, composed of acolytes and priests, came in view, gliding noiselessly into the church, while the organ played a low sweet air. The acolytes were dressed in red sontanes and white surplices. The priests wore white garments, and round their necks were richly-embroidered stoles. Last came the venerable-looking bishop robed in a purple sontane and white lace surplice. Rev. Father Brown, assisted by Father Noyes, conducted the services. After the usual lessons had been read, and several hymns intoned, Father Brown gave out the 127th hymn, and instructed the applicants for confirmation to come and kneel at the Communion railing while it was being sung. At the conclusion of the hymn the usual questions were addressed to the applicants by the officiating clergymen. These having been answered in the affirmative, the Bishop approached and performed the sacred rite, laying his hand upon the head of each one in turn, and invoking the Spirit of the Holy Ghost to descend and remain with them forever. After the children had been confirmed, the Bishop addressed to them a few earnest words of advice. Dr. Potter then brought the ceremony to a close by pronouncing the benediction.

Department of Charities and Correction—Removals and Appointments.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday morning and remained in session until a late hour in the afternoon. After transacting routine business the board went into secret session, when a number of removals and appointments were made. More will follow in a short time.

Gen. Thomas W. Eagen was appointed to reorganize the Free Labor Bureau, at a salary of $1,500 a year. Patrick Burns was appointed Janitor of the same institution, at a salary of $500. In the Commissioners' office, Mr. Stern removed P. S. Brady, a clerk, and appointed in his place Patrick Noonan. Mr. Laimbeer reappointed Mr. Samuel Nash. The salary of the Warden of the Park Hospital was reduced from $1,200 to $900 a year, that of the Resident Physician from $1,800 to $1,200, and that of the First Assistant Physician from $1,200 to $900, and the salary of the Third Assistant Physician from $900 to $600. During a great part of the session the report to be made concerning the investigation into the charges against Warden Brown, of the Park Hospital, was under consideration. No action was taken yesterday, and it was rumored that an entirely unexpected opposition proceeding from a member of the commission, who was not present during the investigation, developed itself in the board. An effort was made to have the matter covered up. This effort, it is safe to say, will not be successful, as Mr. Laimbeer has announced his intention of preparing a report which will be ready to-day. In any event the present warden of the Park Hospital will be removed.

Business in the United States Courts.

Richard Van den Henden, a German artist, came to this country and brought with him forty-nine oil paintings of his own work. With them were twenty-one gilt frames. The custom authorities seized the goods on the ground that they were brought here for sale and were subject to a high rate of duty which the proprietor refused to pay, alleging that he did not intend to dispose of the pictures, but merely make copies of the originals for sale. Yesterday the case was tried before Judge Woodruff and a jury in the United States District Court and a verdict was given against the Government and the property ordered to be restored to its owner.

The Grand Jury were discharged by Judge Woodruff until Monday at 11 o'clock A. M.

In the case of the schooners Helen J. Holway and Enoch Moore, being an action for damages sustained in a collision between the two vessels in Chesapeake Bay, on the 10th of September, 1871, Judge Blatchford yesterday gave judgment against the owners of the Enoch Moore, that vessel being in fault and causing the collision. A reference was ordered to inquire into the amount of damages sustained by the Holway.

The seven seamen of the German steamer China who were locked up on a charge of desertion, volunteered, yesterday, to return on board their ship. The cause of their desertion was stated to be the brutal conduct of one of the officers, against whom complaint has been made to the North German Consul of this port.

Southern Products for the Vienna Exposition.

Mr. Gwinn, formerly a slave in the South, had a cotton-stalk on exhibition at No. 53 Pine-street, yesterday, with nearly 300 bolls, which he intends to take to the Vienna Exposition. It is five feet four inches in height, and will be adduced as a proof of the agricultural advancement of the South. He has also samples of rice which have been grown in the Southern States, and which are much larger and of finer grain than those which have been exported hitherto from this country. They are also to be exhibited at the Vienna Exposition.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market moderately active, with a better feeling; prices steady for shipping grades; good to choice Steers selling readily at $5 40@$5 90; good Cherokees sold at $5@$5 25; shipments, 3,800. Live Hogs firm and fairly active at yesterday's decline; receipts, 8,000; fair to good sold at $4@$4 15; good to choice, $4 20@$4 30, closing firm; shipments, 8,000. Sheep quiet and steady at unchanged prices; receipts, 1,200.

Providence Printing-Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6.—The printing-cloths market is quiet at previous quotations.

Havana Exchange.

HAVANA, June 6.—Exchange firm. On United States; currency, short sight, 18@18½ premium; 60 days, gold, 36½@37½ premium; short sight, 39@40 premium; on London, 60 days, 51½@52½ premium; on Paris, 60 days, 34 premium.

[Advertisement.]

The "Beaver Cassimere" and the "Drab Felt" are KNOX's leading styles for the Summer of 1873. Those who want a becoming and stylish hat, should make their selections at KNOX's in the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Havana.—F. Padeo, wife, child, and servant, Mrs. H. Salas and daughter, J. Caramino, B. Giborga, S. Depres, J. Delgado, R. Walls. From Nassau—R. P. Saunders, wife, child, and servant, Miss C. Mora, P. Williams, wife, and servant, Mrs. O. Malcolm and 2 children, Miss M. E. Webb, Miss Maria Saunders, Edward Barbarossa, J. C. Rahming.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. J. Belsinger, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. May, Miss L. Lambert, Miss H. Lambert, J. B. Parsons and wife, Miss K. Laman, Miss H. Furguson, Miss K. Williams, E. J. Dike and wife, Miss C. E. Williams, Miss F. A. Williams, Miss Fanny M. Cohen, G. B. Pettitt, wife, and infant, G. Rosenfield, J. M. Tobias, H. Dobell, J. Myers, J. F. Lortness, H. Sturgess, T. Delahanty, W. J. Russell, J. C. Benedict, A. Short, A. Williams, L. G. Morades, J. Offutt, W. T. Stone, W. W. Pettitt, W. O. Embury, E. A. Embury, and 10 steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......4:29 | Sun sets......7:29 | Moon sets..2:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:30 | Gov. Island...5:19 | Hell Gate...6:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, June 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Lagos, (Br.,) Pegdan, Havana, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Albermarle, Reed, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Lunt Brothers; India, (Br.,) Mackey, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia.

Barks Lora Palmerston, (Br.,) Simpson, Liverpool, Heney & Parker; Lucianna Secra, (Ital.,) Cacace, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary E. Libby, Libby, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Edgar Cecil, (Br.,) Anderson, Pictou, N. S., Bird, Perkins & Job; Elser, (Aust.,) Garried, Amsterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Mathasalem, (Aust.,) Ichemerich, Dublin, Slocovich & Co.; Rifle, (Br.,) Rence, Penarth Roads, Logan & Preston; Saguenay (Br.,) Brown, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Bradabiek, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Liverpool, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Bismarck, (Br.,) McCully, Aspinwall, Jas. Whitney & Co.; Rose, (Ger.,) Geerds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, C. Tobias & Co.; Clara Pickons, Lothrop, Cardenas, Evans, Ball & Co.; Negreta, ——, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Son; Ella, (Br.,) Fulton, Fernandina, Fla., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; G. J. Brop, (Br.,) Ternis, Cow Bay, C. B., J. H. Ward & Co.; Lena, (Br.,) Wharton, Liverpool, N. S., L. F. Brigham; Bellona, (Ger.,) Josabel, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary Grace (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Kenduskeag, Wyatt, Jacksonville, Fla., Eppinger, Russell & Co.; Advance, (Br.,) Thoman, Moncton, N. S., D. R. Wolf & Co.; C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Benson, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cuba, Palmer, Havana May 31, via Nassau June 2, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Koln, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen May 21, via Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 787 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston June 3, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Acapulco, (new,) ——, Wilmington, Del., in ballast to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Jernaes, (Norw.,) Nilsen, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Hattie B., (of Boston,) Hatch, Fernandina 14 ds., with yellow pine to F. D. Whiting.

Brig Anna M. Knight, Davis, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Brothers, (of Sunderland,) Trotter, Glasgow 46 ds., with mdse. to Francis Spies & Co.

Schr. Post Boy, Robinson, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Wm. McGee, Woodland, Baltimore for New-Haven.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. L. P. Pharo, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. Jamestown, Headley, Virginia.

Schr. William Stevens, (of Belfast,) Elwell, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers—vessel to master.

Schr. Harry Bluff, (of Salem,) Benson, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, (Br.,) Knowlton, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to C. W. Berteaux.

Schr. Adelia, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to C. W. Berteaux.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Arno, Georgetown, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Thomas I. Madge—vessel to I. R. Staples.

Schr. Cohasset, Baker, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Annie A. Norwood, Norwood, Block Island, with fish to order.

Schr. C. M. Rogers, Harris, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Charles S. Hazard, Phillips, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. Native, Dehart, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Greenport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma M. Fox, Case, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Terrill, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Dickenson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Francis G. Davis, Doane, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sallie Ann, Willets, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Silsby, Newton, Virginia.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Wood, Mills, Virginia.

Schr. John Tway, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Brannon, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light S. E.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—Arr. steamers Seminole, from Savannah; Malta, from Liverpool; brig Esk, from Havana.

Also, arr. steamer Leopard, from Philadelphia, and schr. Minnehaha, from Mesquito Inlet.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 6.—Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York; steamer Equator, for Philadelphia; steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 6.—Arr. schrs. Eddie Pierce, Port Antonio 16 ds., of and for Boston; C. A. Gerrish, New-York, for do.; Hastings, Kingston, N. Y., for Lynn; S. A. B. Small, Providence, for Shuler, N. S.; N. Jones, Machias, for New-York; Empire, Rondout, for Portland; Jessie, St. John, N. B., for New-Haven; fishing schr. J. A. Smith, of and for Cohasset, with 110 bbls. mackerel.

Sld. schrs. Flora M. Crowley, Midnight, Maggie Cummins, Hastings, S. A. B. Small, and Empire.

Wind at 7 A. M., southerly, with thick fog.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—The Cunard line steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston May 27, for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Brooklyn sld. hence to-day for New-York.

MOVILLE, June 6.—The Anchor line steam-ship Europa, Capt. Campbell, from New-York May 24, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 6.—The North-German Lloyd steam-ship Leipsig, Capt. Jaeger, from Baltimore May 25, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

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565 and 567 Broadway.
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AT LOW PRICES.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
The Great Blood Purifier,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL
CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS,
KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT;
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR;
CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
SECURED TO ALL.
Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. 25c. a box. Sold by druggists.
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NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.
NEW DESIGNS IN
OXYDIZED SILVER JEWELRY.
SLEEVE BUTTONS, SCARF SLIDES,
SETTS. CHATELAINES, &c.

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FURNACES
AND RANGES.
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BEEBE RANGE
No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, $65.
JANES & KIRTLAND.
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.

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JEWELRY OXIDIZED, GILT AND ENGRAVED CHATELAINES, BOTTLES, FANS, WATCHES, CHAINS, UMBRELLAS, MOUNTED BELTS, AND NORWEGIAN AND GENOESE FILIGREE SILVER.

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ALPACA COATS,
FLANNEL SUITS,
WHITE DUCK VESTS,
CHEVIOT SUITS,
FOR
Boys, Youths, and Men,
AT
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THE STOCK ESPECIALLY ADAPTED to WARM WEATHER embraces all the popular styles and fabrics in Flannels, Light Cloths and Cassimeres, Linens, Ducks, Alpacas, Plain, Striped, and Check Goods, for all occupations and occasions.
SUMMER SUITS, $10, $12.
SUMMER SUITS, $15, $20.
SUMMER SUITS, $25, $30.
SUMMER SUITS, $40, $50.
FREEMAN & BURR'S EXCELLENT facilities for executing ORDERS TO MEASURE for Clothing of any description, enable them to please the most FASTIDIOUS, and guarantee PERFECT FITTING in all cases. DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING BY MAIL FREE ON APPLICATION.
SUMMER COATS, $1, $2.
SUMMER COATS, $3, $4.
SUMMER COATS, $5, $6.
SUMMER COATS, $8, $10.
FREEMAN & BURR HAVE FOR YEARS made BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING a specialty. The stock embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages. Ready for immediate wear, or when preferred, can be made to measure at very short notice.
Boys' Suits, $3, $5. White Vests, $2, $3.
Boys' Suits, $6, $8. White Vests, $4, $5.
Boys' Suits, $10, $12. White Vests, $6, $7.
ORDERS BY MAIL. ORDERS BY LETTER promptly filled—OUR NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.
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Silversmiths,
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Have opened their Show-rooms for the sale of their
Solid Silver Ware
AT RETAIL.

THE MOST PERFECT
ALARM CASH-DRAWER.
MILES ALARM TILL CO.'S.

EVERY
Merchant
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EVERY
DRAWER
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SOLD AT
FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSES:
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
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For sale by leading hardware-dealers.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
Corner Fulton and Nassau sts.,
CLOTHIERS.
SUMMER SUITS,
COOL AND GENTEEL.
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ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, MOLDS, &C.—JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON, No. 16 Catharine-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LONDON.
The fine, first-class, full-powered steam-ship ST. OLAF, Chr. HILLS, Commander, Will leave the Company's dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, TUESDAY, June 24, as above.
Passengers booked and forwarded by the Company's own steamers to Norway and Sweden.
To be followed by the steam-ships PETER JEBSEN, Capt. WULFF, (extra,) and the HARALD HAARFAGER, Capt. LUND, on July 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin. Steerage.
To London......$60 Currency. $30 Currency.
To Christiania and Bergen......80 Currency. 38 Currency.
For freight or passage apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st., General Agents.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Another Squeeze.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The new time-table, dated May 26, issued by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, withdraws four trains a day from Washington Heights and other stations on the upper end of the island. As population increases facilities decrease. How long will the patient public tolerate such mismanagement?

LEX.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.

An Unsafe Building.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A fire was started last night in the large boarding-house No. 17 Lafayette-place, by some careless person who threw a lighted paper down the inside well-space used for lighting and ventilating the inside rooms. This well, extending from the second through the fifth story, had rubbish scattered on its floor, which ignited and blazed up, to the imminent danger of the building; the innumerable windows opening into it forming a continuous series of wooden casings, which, with the upward current of air, makes a most dangerous place for conflagration. The house is a very high one, with but a single spiral staircase extending from near the kitchen in the basement, through five stories, and is utterly without either fire-escapes or any provision for putting out fire.

The attention of the Commissioner of Buildings has been called to its unsafe condition time and again, without the least efficient action being taken by him to protect the lives of its numerous boarders, many of whom are ladies and children.

Trades Unions and Apprentices.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was glad to read in your issue of this morning the communication of "A New-Yorker Forty Years," on the subject of the operations of the Trades Unions in reference to the subject of excluding apprentices from the work-shops of the country. Knowing something of the difficulty of getting a good situation for a boy in the mechanical employments of the City, I sent my son to school until he became prepared to enter college, but as his tastes did not coincide with literary pursuits, and he preferred to engage in some mechanical employment, I therefore tried to get him a situation as an apprentice to various establishments, and was informed that they had as many as the workmen would allow, and therefore could not receive him. What, then, are we to do with our sons? They are growing up around us without a chance to engage in any of the manly trades which were formerly open to them all, and are driven to seek a clerkship, or some other light employment, which is better suited to our daughters than our sons. The plea for this course on the part of the workingmen is that if all were allowed to learn trades, the business would soon be overstocked, and wages would be lowered. But, even if this were true, who has a right to prevent the rising generation from becoming useful members of society, in order to secure to themselves the advantage of a short supply? But the fact is that the theory is entirely wrong, as they will soon learn to their sorrow. For, if by the exclusion of our own sons from the privilege of learning trades, the number of skilled workmen becomes so small as to raise wages to an unnatural degree, there would be a large immigration from other places to make up the deficiency, and it would then be found that the exclusion of our own sons would simply open the way for foreign competition, which would be more deleterious to the workingmen themselves than the fullest reception of native apprentices. The whole system is so disastrous in its results that something should be done to protect the rising generation from the tyranny which is thus exercised against them.

A CITIZEN.

WILLIAMSBURG, Monday, June 2, 1873.

A Chance for Another Swindle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Section 111 of the new charter provided that all printing and stationery for each and every department of the City Government should be given out by contract, the Commissioner of Public Works to exhibit proper samples of all the work required, and an estimate of the quantities needed, and then to advertise for proposals. It was proclaimed that this reform alone would save to the City from $50,000 to $100,000, and probably this claim was well founded.

It is well known that many amendments to the charter were introduced at a late period of the session. By some means those that were deemed to be of the most public importance failed to reach the Governor, while several that might well have been lost were successful, because they had "skilled talent" to promote them. That the friends of non-contract printing were not idle, is very evident. First, the Department of Police was exempted entirely from the rule of the charter, and can have its printing done where and how the commissioner pleases. This proposition having succeeded, a push was made for a virtual repeal of the entire section. Fortunately for the City Treasury, this was not entirely successful, one or two of the City delegation interposing. But it was so far successful as to obtain the following amendment:

> SECTION 19. Section 111 of the said chapter is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: Nothing herein contained shall apply to any printing or supplies of stationery for any department where, by the concurrent vote of the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and Corporation Counsel, it shall be decided to have such printing done or such stationery furnished without contract; but in such cases such printing and stationery shall be procured in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the said officers shall deem to be for the best interests of the City.

Will the Mayor, or the Commissioner of Public Works, or the Corporation Counsel, see that this swindle goes no further, or will they permit it to be consummated? Either of them can say "No," and stop it; for it can only be accomplished by the concurrence of each. Neither can shirk the responsibility. We advise that they do not attempt it. Cutting down the salaries of clerks would be but saving at the spigot if this bung-hole is to be opened.

Erie Railway Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is now too late to send to America any Erie shares for transfer, as the books will be closed on June 9. It is not too late, however, to forward proxies to unite with the American shareholders, should they be organized with the view of impeding the designs of Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt and their fellow conspirators in America.

The holders of the preferred shares, most of whom reside in America, should take immediate steps to protect their rights. Their shares, by the special act of April 14, 1860, upon which the present Erie Company was organized, are statutory liens, entitled to seven per cent. interest, or so much of it as is earned, following the fifth mortgage bonds, and they should see that no debts are created that will jeopardize those rights. The preference shares are in reality bonds secured by statute, as are the so-called first mortgage bonds, though no mortgage for them exists. Yet the prospectuses for the $1,000,000 unsecured bonds issued in 1865 and 1868 stated that these bonds took precedence of the preference shares. So did the prospectus for the consolidated bonds issued June 27, 1872, which included the sterling bonds; and the prospectus for the $10,000,000 unsecured convertible bonds issued Feb. 10, 1873, says: "The bonds now offered for subscription are in succession to the consolidated bonds comprising the whole of the company's mortgages. The total bonded debt of the company, including the present issue, is $40,000,000, requiring for annual interest $2,800,000 (£560,000.) After providing this interest, the surplus revenue will be available for dividends on $8,536,910 seven per cent. preference shares, and on $78,000,000 ordinary share capital."

The holders of the preference shares, who, by the act of April 14, 1860, were "in succession" to the five classes of mortgage debts aggregating only $18,367,500, are, as Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt would have it, "in succession" to bonds amounting to $40,000,000; and on the same principle, if they are to continue to have their own way, the preference shareholders will be in "succession" to $80,000,000.

The preference shares were originally unsecured debts bearing seven per cent. interest, but on a compromise with the shareholders, when the company in 1859 defaulted in the payment of its mortgage coupons, the holders of the unsecured debts agreed to fund back interest, and to forego further interest after Jan. 1, 1862, unless it was earned; and the act of April 14, 1860, was obtained in order to give validity to the compromise and to close the debt and share capital accounts. It seems rather strange that at this late day the preference shareholders should be pushed to the one side in order to make way for other unsecured creditors, whose bonds are to be included in new mortgages when created. The preference shareholders have rights which they can maintain, and their position is strengthened, as each holder of any of the original five classes of mortgage bonds is silly enough to exchange his securities for consolidated bonds, though induced to do so by getting his interest in gold instead of currency. It is puzzling to know why the directors prefer paying gold interest to paper interest. Is it to give a commission of two and a half per cent. to Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt on all the old mortgage bonds exchanged for consolidated bonds? With a board composed of such a large proportion of "bankers," more financial wisdom should have been exhibited. The conversion clause in the general railroad act of April 2, 1850, under which the Erie irregularities originated and have been fostered, does not apply to the Erie Company, because it conflicts with the terms of the special act of April 14, 1860. Even if the general act did so apply, bonds under its provisions can only be issued "for the amount of money (actually) borrowed"—that is, by the laws of New-York, bonds, like shares, cannot be sold at a discount; and no commissions can be allowed for selling them. Every company, it is supposed in law, will attend to its own business, but modern finance has averted the law.

Besides the preference shares, nearly the whole of the old mortgage bonds and one-fourth of the ordinary shares of the Erie Company, as well as the bonds and shares of the companies owning the leased lines, are held in America. These represent fully three-fourths the value of the property under the control of the directors. Yet, from the fact that a majority of the Erie shares are held in Europe, changing hands every day, Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, who are not themselves bonâ fide shareholders, but merely speculators in the shares, have possession of the franchises of the company. It would be better for the interests of non-resident shareholders to be legally, as they are virtually, disfranchised, and then the American minority would be able to take some interest in Erie affairs. No American railroad company, except the Atlantic and Great Western, ever attempted to dispose of its shares in Europe. It is only railroad bonds without voting power that have been sent here for sale by all the other companies, the Erie included.

If Europeans choose to buy shares in America, and bring them here, they should be content to lose the voting power on them, for they cannot exercise it to any advantage, either to themselves or to the American shareholders. While shareholders have certain rights, they have at the same time certain duties and liabilities, and a majority of them should, therefore, reside within the jurisdiction of the courts. The Erie and Atlantic and Great Western are the only cases where the franchises of American railways are controlled by Europeans, and even in these exceptional cases they are controlled by one person, Mr. Henry Louis Bischoffsheim.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE McHENRY.

LONDON, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

Mr. Grant White and the Nation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I ask the hospitality of THE TIMES for the accompanying letter, which has shivered for more than two weeks at the doors of the *Nation*. I felt obliged to correct some grave errors (not of opinion) which that journal had made in the course of an article upon me, of which a little book written by a Dr. Hall was made to minister the occasion. Publication of my letter (written next day after the publication of the article) was refused, on the ground that it was much more than a correction as to matters of fact. I asked if the editor would take out all that he objected to and publish the rest. He said Yes, and on my handing him the manuscript he looked through it and laid out two sheets, saying that he would publish the rest. I returned it with those sheets canceled, and not even an allusion to their contents, with one or two expressions softened, but not a sentence, or a clause of a sentence added. This was accepted; but after the lapse of a few days I was again informed that my letter could not be published without further mutilation. I find no fault; an editor must decide what it is proper and prudent for him to publish; but this explanation of the appearance in THE TIMES of a letter addressed to the *Nation* seemed necessary. Your obedient servant,

R. G. W.

JUNE 3, 1873.

To the Editor of the Nation:

SIR: Some serious mistakes in the *Nation's* article of this week, apropos of a book called *Recent Exemplifications of False Philology*, are the occasion of this letter. As to your critic's opinions of anything that I have written, I have, of course, nothing to say; but errors in matters of fact I am troubled with an inborn propensity to correct. For instance, to his assertion that in the revised edition of *Words and Their Uses* I "reiterate and emphasize my former assertion that I am no scholar, and least of all that silly and stilted pedant that I define a philologist to be," I must oppose a flat denial. I said nothing of the kind. All that I did say bearing upon the first point was that "Any disparagement of the scholarship of the book gives me little concern. * * * If I have any reputation of the sort it is not of my seeking." (p. 2;) and as to the second, the only semblance of a definition of a philologist that I gave was that he is "a man who, horsed upon Grimm's law, chases the evasive syllable over umlants and ablants, into the faintly echoing recesses of the Himalayas." (p. 2.) I merely leave it to others to pronounce upon my scholarship, claiming no consideration for my writings on that account; and as to philologists, no man can hold them or their science in higher respect than I do. For one claim that I do make in regard to philology is that I have, at least knowledge enough of it to appreciate what it is doing to reveal to us, not only the history of language, but the development of man. Nevertheless, that there are, to use your words, silly and stilted pedants who fancy that they are philologists, there has been, I think, some recent exemplification.

The assertion that I "try to creep away from adverse criticism under the plea that I am no philologist," I must also declare to be quite untrue. I have done no such thing. To the contrary, see this confession of my submission to criticism, not only adverse but destructive: "If what I have written cannot bear criticism, it is worthless and ought to die." (p. 2.) All that I have ever objected to or in any way noticed, is the charge, direct or implied, that I pretend to possess what I have not, and profess to have written what I have distinctly disavowed. The question is not one of scholarship or critical ability, but of decorum and something more—in fact, of literary honesty.

Again, the *Nation's* critic says of the author of *Words and their Uses*, that "his taste and reason approve just what the English language possesses, no more and no less; he professes the comfortable philosophy that whatever is is right." I am surprised at such an assertion on the part of a journal of the *Nation's* character, and I am really sorry to be obliged to show that it is entirely, and very exactly, at variance with the truth. Not only are the purpose and motive of my book directly to the contrary, but in the introduction the key-note of its teaching is given in these words: "The truth is that although usage may be compulsory in its behests and thus establish a government de facto, which men have found that they must recognize whether they will or no, in language, as in all other human affairs, that which is may be wrong." (p. 15.) Again: "And, indeed, there seems to me nothing weaker than that purism which shrinks from a word or a phrase merely because it is new. * * * The question as to a word is not, Is it new? but Is it good?" (p. 398.) To enforce and illustrate this view of language is the chief object of my desultory book.

In the *Nation*, it is said that in the revised edition of *Words and Their Uses*, I bury Dr. Hall's arguments in favor of the form *is being done* "under the profoundest silence." But your critic himself admits that those arguments are not peculiar to Dr. Hall; and as there is not a view that he presents which I had not previously considered and rejected in my chapter on the subject, any mention of his article would have been, at least, superfluous. The *Nation* decides that my assailant (not my "antagonist," if you please,) is right throughout, and that if I cannot see the point and force of his argument, my perspicacity is not to be envied. That decision may be quite correct; and as to whether it is correct or not, I have not here a word to say. But the facts being as they are, I have the right to protest against your unmistakable implication that I shrink from argument under the cover of a cowardly silence.

To one other misrepresentation (passing over some of more or less importance) I am, from its very nature, obliged to oppose only my individual denial. That is that "it is plain enough that the author brings up every particle of philological knowledge that he has, and that his citations of English authorities are not one whit narrower than his reading allows." (Your critic meant, not "allows," but imposes or prescribes, and that my reading would not allow *wider* citations.) This is not a criticism of what I have written, or an opposition of my views, or a simple condemnation of them. It is a mere assertion as to a matter of fact; it is equally superfluous and injurious; and it is absolutely untrue. My memorandums of passages illustrative of the points discussed in *Words and their Uses* alone would fill a volume of its size. I had occasion, recently, to have those which I had made on one point only counted, and found that they were 203 in number. And I will undertake, at an hour's notice, to produce from half a score to 200 passages from English authors in illustration of every point that I have discussed, except one. I have observed only two instances of the use of *both* in reference to three individuals. And of those I cited but one, because one was enough. I purposely give no more in the way of quotation than is necessary for the illustration of the point in question. "What need the bridge much broader than the flood?" An accumulation of quotations such as appears on the pages of *Recent Exemplifications*, &c., would have made my book almost as interesting and as instructive to the general reader as a copy of the New-York Directory. And, moreover, the fewer passages I quote—don't you see?—the less I expose my lack of scholarship. My escape was very narrow I suppose, when I recently, in your own pages, (the *Nation*, Sept. 12, 1872,) furnished Dr. Hall with a very peculiar use of *different to*, somewhat earlier than any with which he seemed to be acquainted, and directed his attention to my own incidental discussion, nearly twenty years past, of that phrase, to the consideration of which he has since then given his whole mind—that is, all of it that he did not put into his recent exemplification of pedantry—which seemed at first a mischievous attack, but a second perusal showed me that his pages were,

> "tantidem, quasi foeta canes sine dentibu latrat;"

and as I turned to the line, I was reminded moreover, that in the words of the same author, he was of that,

> —"stolidum genus Æacidorum,
> Bellipotentes sunt magi quam sapientipotentes."

Supposing, by the way, that the compositors will here follow copy, I remark that a Latin Artemus Ward would say that the primitive poet who wrote those lines, like our own Chaucer, "didn't know how to spell;" which I do, lest the *Nation's* protégé in some fresh exemplification of his moral tone and his intellectual quality, should find in archaic forms, if not new examples of my "cheap Latin," accumulated evidence of my lack of scholarship.

And now I retire from a discussion, not pleasant, with a journal for which I have a real respect—a respect that cannot be easily impaired. Hereafter, the *Nation*, at whatever variance with fact in regard to me, runs no risk of being called upon to admit a contradiction from your obedient servant,

R. G. W.

MAY 17, 1873.

Street Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I recently presented to the City Government a memorial suggesting that it should inquire of the leading engineers whether steam can be advantageously used in streets, and, if they deem it probable, that it should invite proposals to introduce steamers of the kinds needed, on condition that licenses to use them be sold for what they will fetch, and the proceeds be divided between the introducers and the Government. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Railroads, but the members of that committee, like the rest of the Government, have been too busy about the new charter to act on other matters. As the new State law authorizing City Councils to allow steamers in streets indicates that the subject will soon be acted upon, it may be well to review what has been done, and inquire whether the inventive and engineering talent of this region can so far complete the work as to carry passengers safely, comfortably and economically on street rails, if not on inferior surfaces.

Safety.—In 1831, a committee of the House of Commons examined eight inventors and builders of steam-carriages, and six engineers and experts who had studied the subject but were not pecuniarily interested in it, and reported that "sufficient evidence had been adduced to convince them that steam-carriages are perfectly safe for passengers, and not nuisances to the public, and will become a speedier and cheaper mode of conveyance, and injure roads less than horse-carriages." Recently, the London *Mechanics' Magazine* said it had never known of a death caused by a steam-carriage. And English engineering journals agree that steamers are less dangerous than horses, and they report that more persons are killed in London by horses than in all England by steam.

In 1840, after the chief operations of steam-carriages, an improved means of retarding and stopping was introduced, and is now used on all locomotives. The link valve gear can instantly throw the steam against the motion, and stop in half the distance possible for horses, or retard in anydegree. M. Lechatelier has improved this method of retarding, so that it does not injure the cylinders by drawing smoke into them, and it is now generally used in France, and to some extent in England, under the name of the Lechatelier brake; and the railway inspector of the English Board of Trade has recently reported in favor of requiring road steamers to adopt it. I used it, instead of brakes, long before Lechatelier's improvement, and put it on four self-propelling fire-engines and two carriages, which were governed with a facility unattainable by brakes. The safety of steamers, so far as handling goes, is thus well secured. Two-thirds of their weight is usually on the drivers, and its adhesion instantly available for stopping; but only the weight of the horses—one-third of the whole—is available to stop an omnibus.

The boiler is justly feared as a source of danger, but the liability of horses to be frightened and run away is far more dangerous. And the danger of a boiler has been reduced to a matter of inconvenience, by subdividing it into eighty or more compartments, each holding so little power that it cannot do much harm, and so strong that rupture will not occur until rusting has rendered the boiler useless. If the movement be acted upon, the engineers consulted will attend to this question of boilers, and will not sanction a sacrifice of safety to parsimony.

Another danger is that of running over people. Steamers have only wheels, and are, therefore, less dangerous than vehicles that have horses. And the front of a steamer may be shaped to pick up a person, or push him along, and not run over him. When we have smooth floors instead of rough pavements, it will be easy to make serious injuries impossible, in case of persons being run against.

In sum, the apprehension of danger from steamers can only rest on the possibility that parsimonious carriers will neglect well-known means of safety; but danger from horses is not easily avoidable, and the best government cannot prevent it.

Comfort.—With due deference to my fellow-citizens, learned and unlearned alike, I am constrained to say that they know little, and that little worse than nothing, about comfort, as affected by the means of riding. The noise, dust, mud, prolonged wetness, snow and ice, obstructions in sewers, malaria from them, and the stench from garbage in streets, are discomforts arising directly and indirectly from the horse and the rough pavement deemed best for him. All these will cease when a motor horse on wheels is adopted. Then there will be little noise—none, if you will—and no dust, mud, snow, slush, ice, or prolonged wetness; and sewers will not be clogged with detritus, nor emit foul air, and we can converse, in streets without getting hoarse. Colds, catarrhs, typhoid fevers, &c., will be lessened, and comfort will be possible. Country cousins will say, How cleanly are the streets—how foul are the dirty roads of the country! But now who can be comfortable in a street? One who remembers Venice, where there are no horses, knows that in Summer the open air should be pleasanter than the house; but who in this horse-ridden city goes into a street but to go through it? O brother Bull, wake up and reform in this matter, that we may follow you! We follow now your abominable systems of paving, executing them worse than you do; and we shall continue to follow, right or wrong, until our bobtail government changes itself—which may not be in this century.

Momsel, the distinguished road engineer, kept an account of the relative wear of horse-shoes and tires, and deduced from it that three-fourths of the wear of roads is by the feet, and Garny, the steam-carriage projector, kept a like account in a city, and deduced from it that seven-eighths of the wear of pavements is by the feet and one-eighth by the wheels. An analysis shows that one-third of street dirt is manure and two-thirds detritus; hence it appears that wheels make a twelfth of street dirt. The weight of steamers will be one-half greater than that of horse carriages, and they will make but an eighth as much dirt on the pavements as they are, and their dirt will be more detritus of stone, but pavements will become flat under broad wheels, and will be worn less, and in time they will be made like those of Naples and Florence, of broad, flat stones, on which the traction is less than a third of what it is on an English pavement, and the detritus less in proportion. Hence, but a twenty-fourth as much dirt will be made. But cast-iron will some time fall to its old price, and then it will make the Newport pavement, and there will be no dirt perceptible, even if streets be cleaned only by rain. This is no fancy sketch, but a deduction from observations and experiments by engineers of great ability, and from it we can conclude that steamers, so far as they prevail, will reduce the dirt to an eighth while horses continue in use, and to a twenty-fourth when they have beaten horses off, and to an imperceptible quantity in the end.

The exhaust steam may be used to warm carriages, and the draft to ventilate them, so that the air will be as pure as it is in houses. And when there is no other noise, builders will stop the rattling of windows. And when there is no other dirt, the filthiest of the rabble will cease to throw dirt into the streets. And comfort will be possible, and grow up in time.

Economy.—In another article, if acceptable to you, I may show that there is at least a probability that steamers can do all the work of cities at less cost than that of horse-power; but now I will merely refer to a report by Prof. Thurston of a trial which he made of road-steamers at Orange, last year, from which he concluded that steam will do heavy work at a fourth of the average cost of horse-power in this State.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

A "Roper-In" Not a Vagrant.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Fancher, Mr. William F. Howe moved for the discharge of Charles Whitemore, who had been sent to the Island for sixty days as a vagrant. The motion was made on the ground that the evidence, as presented on the face of the commitment, did not show a case of vagrancy. The commitment stated that the prisoner was a vagrant, in that he was found wandering about enticing strangers into gaming-houses. The prisoner was discharged.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union... 84⅜	1700 N. Y. C. & Hud..101⅜
200 do......s3. 84⅜	100 do......s3.101⅜
300 do......c. 84⅜	300 do......c.101⅜
900 Pacific Mail...... 40⅞	200 Lake Shore...... 91⅝
1400 do...... 41	1100 do......b3. 91⅜
800 do...... 41⅛	700 do......s3. 91⅝
300 do......s3. 41	500 do......b4. 91⅜
100 do......b3. 41	700 do...... 91⅝
100 do...... 41	100 Toledo & Wab..... 68⅝
200 do...... 40⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.b.c.116⅛	$1,000 U. S. 5-20C.,'65.n.119⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.116⅞	6,500 do.......119⅛
20,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.b.118⅜	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.121⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 S. Car. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 15¼	5 Cen. National Bk.. 95
1,000 Missouri 6s..b3. 94	100 Manhattan Gas...215
1,000 Bklyn 6s. W. L. 95⅛	200 Union Pacific..b.c. 28⅜
5,000 Vir. 6s, old...... 43¼	100 do......b3. 28⅜
15,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.. 90⅝	100 Canton Co....b. c.100⅛
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87.. 91⅝	300 W. U. Tel...b. c. s3. 84⅜
1,000 Erie 4th M...... 97	700 do...... 84⅜
1,000 Cl. & Tol.S.F.B.104⅛	200 do......s3. 84⅜
10,000 U. Pacific 1st... 86⅛	100 American Ex...... 68
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G... 71	100 do......b30. 68⅛
7,000 U. Pac. 10s, In.. 62⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H....b. c.101⅜
2,000 Al. & T.H.2d.Pf. 58⅛	200 do......b. c.101⅜
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st..102	200 do......101⅜
2,000 Tol. & Wab...... 97	10 do......101⅜
1,000 Del., L. & W.2d..100	100 do......101⅜
5,000 G. West. 1st.,'88. 95	5 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 88
1,000 St.L.& I. M.1st. 98	11 do...... 87⅛
5,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 95⅛	200 Mich. Cen....b. c.101⅛
5,000 Clev.& Pitts.2d.102	41 L. Shore & M. So. 91⅝
10,000 Bos., H.& E.1st. 34⅛	15 do...... 91⅝
1,000 Am.DockI.C.7s. 97⅛	1400 do....b. c. s3. 91⅝
1,000 Tol., P. & War. 1st, Wes. Div.. 89	200 do...... 91⅝
33 Bank of Com.....117	100 Erie R....b. c. 62⅜
26 Continental Bk.... 80	100 do......s3. 62⅜
39 Man. & Mer. Bk.. 70	200 do...... 62⅜
19 Nassau Bank......103	100 do....b. c. 62⅜
200 Pacific Mail.b.c.s3. 40⅝	100 do......s3. 62⅜
200 do...... 40⅝	200 do......s3. 62
500 do......s3. 40⅝	200 do...... 62⅝
1000 do...... 40⅝	200 do...... 62⅛
400 do......s3. 40⅝	300 Panama.....b.c.112
700 do...... 40⅝	100 Tol., W. & W.b.c.s. 68⅝
300 do...... 40⅝	200 do...... 68⅝
200 do...... 40⅝	10 Ill. Cen......112
200 do...... 40⅝	100 Mil. & St.P.b.c.b3. 54⅝
600 do...... 40⅝	200 Del.,L.& W.b.c.s3.105
100 do......b3. 40⅝	49 Morris & Essex.... 94⅝
200 do......s3. 4 ⅝	100 Ohio & Miss....b. c. 41
2100 do...... 40⅝	200 do...... 40⅞
200 do...... 40⅝	1400 do...... 40⅞
100 do...... 40⅝	300 do...... 40⅞
200 do...... 40⅝	200 do......b3. 40⅞
1100 do......b3. 40⅝	300 do......s3. 40⅞
100 do...... 40⅝	300 do......s15. 40⅞
700 do...... 40⅝	100 do......b. c. 31¼
	100 C., C. & I. C....b.c. 31¼
	100 do......s3. 31⅛
	300 do...... 31⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65.N.115⅝	$2,000 U. S. 10-40 Reg.112⅞
$2,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.121⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 Western Union... 84⅜	100 North-west. Pref. 85
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 80	100 Tol. & Wab...... 68⅝
820 Erie Railway...s3. 62⅜	25 Morris & Essex.... 94⅝
200 Pacific Mail...... 40⅜	500 Ohio & Miss...... 40⅝
1200 do...... 40⅜	100 do......s3. 40⅝
200 do......b3. 40⅜	100 do......b3. 40⅝
2800 do...... 40	100 do......s30. 40⅝
800 do...... 40⅛	100 do...... 40⅝
870 do...... 39⅞	600 do......b3. 40⅝
2300 do...... 40⅛	700 do...... 40⅝
300 N. Y. C. & Hud..c.101⅜	120 do......b3. 40⅝
100 do...... 101⅜	100 C., C. & I. C...... 31⅛
100 Lake Shore...... 91⅝	200 do...... 31⅛
800 do...... 91⅝	200 do...... 31
100 do......b3. 91⅝	
20 Union Pacific...... 28⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Mo. State 6s.... 94	300 Chi. & R. I....b. c.109⅛
2,000 C. P. Gold Bds..103⅛	100 do...... 109
15,000 U.P.7s, land gt. 71	500 do...... 108⅞
5,000 Can. South'n,1st. 94	200 do...... 108⅞
1,000 Morris & Es. 2d. 99⅛	100 do...... 108⅝
5,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st.b.c. 89	200 do...... 108⅝
700 Erie Railway..b. c. 62⅛	100 L. S. & M. S....b. c. 91⅝
600 W. U. Tel......b. c. 84⅜	100 do......s3. 91⅝
1400 do...... 84⅜	2300 do...... 91⅝
100 do...... 84⅜	600 do...... 91⅝
200 do......b3. 84⅜	200 Un. Pacific....b. c. 28⅜
200 do...... 84⅜	300 do...... 28
600 do...... 84⅜	1200 do...... 28
1300 do...... 84⅜	100 do......b3. 28
400 do......s3. 84⅜	20 N. J. Central...... 106⅜
500 do...... 84⅜	100 do...... 106⅜
300 do...... 84⅜	24 do...... 106⅜
400 Del., L. & West'n.105⅛	100 do....bet. call. 106⅜
300 do...... 105	10 Ohio & Miss...... 41
200 do...... 105⅛	300 do....bet. call. 40⅝
300 Pacific Mail...... 39⅞	200 do...... 40⅛
1600 do...bet. call. 39⅞	600 do...... 39⅞
300 do......s3. 39⅞	100 do...... 39⅞
1000 do...... 39⅞	100 do...... 39⅞
2300 do...... 39⅞	100 do......b3. 39⅞
1400 do...... 39⅞	600 do...... 39⅞
100 do...... 39⅞	2500 do...... 39⅞
1500 do...... 39⅞	300 do...... 39⅞
200 do...... 39⅞	100 do...... 39⅞
1000 do...... 39	100 do...... 39⅞
200 do......b3. 39⅞	100 do...... 39⅞
100 do...... 39⅞	100 do...... 39
1900 do...... 39⅞	100 do...... 38⅞
100 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c.101⅜	300 do...... 38
1400 do...... 101⅜	500 do...... 39⅞
100 do...... 101⅜	200 C., C. & I. C....b. c. 30⅞
200 do...... 101	100 do...... 31
300 do......s3.101	200 do...... 30⅞
100 do...... 101⅜	100 do...... 30⅝
100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 54⅛	
300 N. J. South..b. c. 30	
10 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 87⅝	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July...... 15⅛	100 Erie Railway...... 62⅜
400 Western Union...... 84⅜	400 Lake Shore...... 91⅝
600 do...... 84⅜	100 do...... 91⅝
100 do......s5. 84⅜	200 Rock Island......108⅝
500 Pacific Mail...... 39⅜	100 do...... 108⅝
300 do...... 39⅜	100 do...... 109⅛
800 do...... 39⅜	100 do...... 109⅜
800 do...... 39⅜	100 St. Paul...... 54⅛
500 do...... 39⅜	100 Del., Lack & W...105⅛
400 do...... 39⅜	10 do...... 105⅜
1800 do...... 39⅜	200 At. & Pacific Pf.... 25
1500 do...... 39	600 Ohio & Miss...... 39⅞
1200 do...... 39⅜	700 do...... 39⅞
400 do......s3. 39⅜	800 do...... 39⅞
2400 do...... 39	600 do...... 39⅞
900 do...... 38⅞	100 do......b3. 39⅞
100 do......s3. 38⅞	300 do...... 39⅞
1000 N. Y. C. & Hud..101⅜	100 C., C. & I. C...... 31
900 do...... 101⅜	400 do...... 30⅞
200 Union Pacific...... 28⅜	200 do...... 30⅞
100 do...... 28⅜	100 do...... 30⅞

FRIDAY, June 6—P. M.

The advanced sheets of Report No. 7 of the Series of 1872-73 of the Foreign Trade of the United States have been published by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, from which we are enabled to make up the following comparative summary for seven months of the current Fiscal Year—July 1, 1872, to Jan. 31, 1873—to the movement of the corresponding seven months of the previous year. As heretofore explained, the adverse trade balance for the first three or four months of the present year, July to October inclusive, was largely enhanced by the withdrawals from Bond of the free articles of Tea and Coffee and other Merchadise awaiting the changes in the Tariff of the previous importation. The total value of Goods in Bond at the close of the old Fiscal Year, owing to the pending alterations in the Tariff, was exceptionally heavy.

FOREIGN TRADE UNITED STATES—SEVEN MONTHS.

Imported Goods, in gross		$364,786,053
Re-exported to other markets		9,316,878
Total as for United States markets		$353,469,175
In Bond, June 30, 1872	$122,211,266	
In Bond, Jan. 31, 1873	68,995,696—	53,215,570
Total taken for consumption		$406,684,745
Exports American Produce, Gold value		276,591,196
Trade balance, seven months		$130,093,549
Exported in Domestic Specie	$52,715,061	
Exported in Foreign Specie	6,654,084	
Together	$59,369,145	
Less Foreign Imported	14,386,448	
Net outgo of Specie		44,982,697
Apparent balance against United States		$85,110,852

Comparison with Seven Months 1871-72.

	July 1 to Jan. 31, '73.	July 1 to Jan. 31, '72
Goods for consumption	$406,684,745	$321,840,208
Produce Exported	276,591,196	245,738,358
Regular trade balance	$130,093,549	$76,101,850
Net outgo of Specie	44,982,697	26,372,649
Apparent balance	$85,110,852	$49,729,201

Since the date to which the foregoing report is made up, Jan. 31, the trade balances have been running more favorably for this country. The Exports of Produce have largely increased over last year, and the consumption of Foreign Merchandise has been on a less extravagant scale than earlier in the current Fiscal Year. On the other hand, from these very causes, the shipment of Gold since January has been less important than last year, the Exchange with London being almost uniformly below the Gold shipping point, with the prospect of the continuance of this state of affairs, since even 7 ₱ cent. Money at the Bank of England has failed thus far to reverse the Exchange here. The rate for Sight Bills, however, is firmer to-day, and Gold Shipments may follow next week.

A Cable rumor from London in one of the morning papers, to the effect that the Bank of England charter of 1844, (known as the Peel act,) is about to be enlarged to the extent of $30,000,000 Notes on Public Securities—that is, from £15,000,000 Sterling to £21,000,000 over and above the Bullion in the Issue Department—was not confirmed or even countenanced by the private Cables to-day. The story was scarcely plausible on its face, as proceeding from the Ministry while Parliament is in session. The same paper threw out the intimation that the Bank rate of Interest might be advanced to 8 ₱ cent. to-day. This, also, lacks confirmation.

The sales of Gold looked a fraction firmer on the rumors referred to above, early in the day, but most of the business was done, as on yesterday, at 117⅞@118 ₱ cent. There is a fair demand for Exchange for the mail steamers of Saturday at 108@109 ₱ cent. 60 days London, and 110½@110⅞ ₱ cent. sight, some of the Bankers asking 110⅞ ₱ cent. for the latter.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has called in the additional sum of $20,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862 for redemption, three months hence, Sept. 6. As three-fourths the Bonds designated are held abroad, they will probably be adjusted through the Syndicate in London. The date of redemption in September would also seem to correspond with the maturity of the Alabama Award of $15,500,000; but we apprehend this sum, if our Government will consent to receive the Money in London, will be paid into the Bank of England before September. The Act of Congress directs that the proceeds shall be applied to the purchase of United States 5-20s, which are to be canceled, and the Alabama Money placed at 5 ₱ cent. Interest in the Treasury.

The call for the redemption of the 1862 Bonds caused a further general advance in the other 5-20s, and the prices this Afternoon are the highest of the season, without inducing an offering at all correspondent to the demand. The 1867s, 122@122½; the 1865s, May and November, 120, and the 1865s, January and July, also 120 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange in other Stocks was dull through the forenoon, and the Share speculation weakened earlier in the day by sympathy with Pacific Mail, which sold down to 39@38⅞ ₱ cent. On various rumors as to the figures of the forthcoming statement of the New Direction, the Street is prepared to see the worst face put upon the affairs of the concern. It would not even be surprising if the new management should ask for a loan of three or five million of dollars in cash to be spent under *their* auspices to put the credit of the company on its legs again!

Another weak point on the Share list was in the Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi, which has been at "dry nurse" for several years, first with one party and then with another, until the price broke down, without explanation, this Afternoon to 39@38⅞ ₱ cent. Most of the New-York and Western Roads were fairly supported, while Western Telegraph gave way to 84⅜ ₱ cent.

Closing Quotations—JUNE 6.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	115⅞	116
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅞	120
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	121⅞	122
American Gold	117⅞	118
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅞	101
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅞	108⅞
Pacific Mail	40⅞	38⅞
St. Paul Preferred	72⅞	72⅞
St. Paul Common	54⅞	54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅞	39⅞
Western Union Telegraph	84⅞	84⅞
Erie	62⅞	62⅞
Union Pacific	28⅞	28⅞
Lake Shore	91⅞	91⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅞	30⅞
Toledo and Wabash	69	68⅞
Harlem	132	131

Money was loaned to the Stock Brokers at 5@6 ₱ cent., and the amount offered in excess of the demand from the Stock Exchange on these reduced terms.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....116⅜	5-20s, coup., n. i., 1865. 120
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81....123	5-20s, reg., 1867......116
5-20s, reg., 1862......117⅜	5-20s, coup., 1867......122
5-20s, coup., 1862......117⅜	5-20s, reg., 1868......116
5-20s, reg., 1864......117⅜	5-20s, coup., 1868......120⅜
5-20s, coup., 1864......117⅜	10-40s, registered......113
5-20s, reg., 1865......118	10-40s, coupon......114⅜
5-20s, coup., 1865......120	5s coupon, 1881......116
5-20s, reg., n. i., 1865....116	6s currency......113⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds to-day:

Tenn. 6s, old...... 79	Ohio 6s, '75......100
Virginia 6s, old...... 43	Ohio 6s, '81......105
Virginia 6s, new...... 50	Ohio 6s, '86......105
Va. 6s, Consol. Bonds. 54⅜	Kentucky 6s...... 98
Georgia 7s, new...... 90	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.. 95
N. Car. 6s, old...... 28	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.. 95
N. C. 6s, Fund. A. '66. 18	Illinois War Loan...... 95
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 15	Michigan 6s, '78...... 95
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 20	Michigan 6s, '83...... 98
S. C. 6s, Fund. A. '66.. 16	N. Y. Reg. Bty. Loan.107
Missouri 6s...... 93⅜	N. Y. Coup. Bty. Loan.106⅜
Connecticut 6s......102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.111
Ark. 6s, Funded...... 25	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is. 18	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.. 18	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O 18	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Ark. 7s, Miss., O. & R. R. 18	N. Y. 6s, C. L., gold, '87.119⅜
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.. 18	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.104

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York......135	Market......123
Manhattan......151⅜	Nassau......102
Merchants'......121	Corn Exchange......125
Mechanics'......138	Continental...... 80
Union......133	St. Nicholas......109
City......255	Commonwealth...... 86
Phenix...... 99	Importers' & Traders'.185
North River...... 88	Park......150⅜
Mechanics' & Traders'.131	Manuf's & Merch'ts.. 70
Merchants' Exch'ge.. 90	Central National...... 95
State of New-York....110	Fourth National......112
Commerce......116⅜	Ninth National......104
American Exchange..108	Oriental......165
Bank of the Republic.109	Gold Exchange......112
Irving......120	German-American....100⅜
Metropolitan......135⅜	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95⅜	..
City 6s, new	99⅝	100
Camden and Amboy	101⅜	..
Pennsylvania Central	110⅜	110⅜
Reading	117⅛	117⅜
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅜
Catawissa Preferred	42	42⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	25	25⅜
Northern Central	38	38⅜
Lehigh Navigation	42	42⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	94⅜	94⅝

Mr. John F. Tracy, the President of the Chicago and Rock Island and of the Chicago and North-west Roads, has evidently had his own way in the annual election of Directors at Chicago. The class of Directors expiring in June, 1873, has been renewed in both instances with substantially the same names. This may have been done in the case of the North-west with the tacit consent of Messrs. Horace F. Clark and Jay Gould, whose party bought up and cornered the Common Stock last December, but we apprehend that Mr. Tracy was intrusted with nearly the whole of the Preferred Proxies and a portion of the Common not in the Clark-Gould control. His own railroad interests this side of Chicago are with the new Canada Southern, in rivalry of the Lake Shore interest.

The transfers of the Erie Company will close to-morrow, June 7, on the Preferred and Common Stock, preliminary to the annual election of Directors on July 8. The transfers will reopen July 9.

The American Express Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.* on its Capital Stock, payable July 1.

The following is the aggregate quarterly condition of the National Banks of the City of New-York, as compared with the previous return:

	Feb. 28, 1873.	April 25, 1873.
Capital	$71,785,000	$70,985,000
Surplus	30,512,700	31,932,800
Circulation	28,111,900	28,120,700
Due banks	83,147,400	75,525,900
Depositors	109,089,900	104,425,100
Dividends, &c.	256,000	150,800
Totals	$322,202,900	$311,140,300
Loans	$199,934,100	$190,201,100
Stocks	43,205,400	43,012,100
Real estate	8,487,500	8,547,800
From banks	14,804,500	16,253,500
Cash items	3,186,300	5,069,200
Gold and silver	10,977,700	13,319,400
Greenbacks	$7,461,100	34,500,200
Overdrafts	146,300	237,000
Totals	$322,202,900	$311,140,300

The present Capitals of the above Banks are as follows:

New-York......$3,000,000	Citizens'......$400,000
Merchants'......3,000,000	Market......1,000,000
Mechanics'......2,000,000	St. Nicholas......1,000,000
Union......1,500,000	Shoe & Leather...1,000,000
Phenix......1,800,000	Continental......2,000,000
City......1,000,000	Commonwealth......750,000
Tradesmen's......1,000,000	Marine......400,000
Fulton......600,000	Importers'......1,500,000
Chemical......300,000	Park......2,000,000
Merch. Exchange 1,235,000	M. Association......500,000
Gallatin......1,500,000	East River......350,000
Butchers'......800,000	Fourth......5,000,000
M. and Traders'......600,000	Central......3,000,000
Leather......600,000	Second......300,000
Seventh Ward......500,000	Ninth......1,500,000
State......2,000,000	First......500,000
Am. Exchange......5,000,000	Third......1,000,000
Commerce......10,000,000	N. Y. Exchange......500,000
Broadway......1,000,000	Tenth......1,000,000
Mercantile......1,000,000	Bowery......250,000
Republic......2,000,000	County......200,000
Chatham......450,000	Fifth......150,000
Hanover......1,000,000	Sixth......200,000
Irving......500,000	Currency......100,000
Metropolitan......4,000,000	
Total, April 25, 1873	$70,985,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having determined to close its 7-30 First Mortgage Gold Loan at an aggregate not exceeding thirty million dollars, and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, *the limited remainder of the 7 3-10 loan is now being disposed of* through the usual agencies.

As the bonds of this issue are made receivable in payment for the Company's lands at 1.10, they are in constant and increasing demand for this purpose, and will continue to be after the loan is closed—a fact which much enhances their value and attractiveness as an investment.

The Company has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, has earned title to nearly ten million acres of its land grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics at current rates.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary Cases.—3873, Weed vs. Wilder et al.; 3951, Green vs. Kellogg; 3964, Austin vs. Funk et al.; 3982, Detmold et al. vs. McCormack; 3999, McCaffrey et al. vs. Hughes; 4018, Brookman vs. Falk; 4025, Ayres vs. Gilmore; 4029, Duden vs. Epstein et al.; 4039, Beebe vs. The Star Publishing Company; 4044, Rondon vs. Vosburgh; 4045, Breslin et al. vs. Maher; 4055, Sommerville vs. Brown et al.; 4056, Gomes vs. Montes et al.; 4057, Woodbridge et al. vs. Allison et al.; 4060, Chuck et al. vs. Kleinert; 4063, Metzger et al. vs. Koenig; 4066, Taylor et al. vs. Decker; 4068, Brown vs. Tripp; 4069, McDonald vs. Gilmour; 4070, O'Brien et al. vs. Riordan; 4072, Franke vs. Denziger et al.; 4073, Smith vs. McReynolds; 4074, Flynn vs. Hulet; 4075, Hay vs. Jones; 4076, Fisher vs. Jones; 4077, Josephie vs. Koehler; 4078, Neidlinger et al. vs. Strauss; 4079, Mayer vs. Mayhen et al.; 4080, Halley vs. Johnson.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, June 6.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for June 9: Nos. 155, 144, 154, 71, 160, 161, 153, 164.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Fancher.

George *vs.* George; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

Merlin *vs.* Beman; motion to cancel, &c., denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Livingston *vs.* White; motion to set aside the summons is granted.

In the matter of John G. Lamfersen; petitioner discharged from imprisonment on the terms stated in the opinion.

Livingston *vs.* Livingston; motion to amend the summons denied.

Morel *vs.* Morel; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Lounsbery *vs.* Lounsbery; precept granted.

Stewart *vs.* James; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Purdy *vs.* Purdy; order that receiver pay $70 to referee.

Diffley et al. *vs.* Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company; order of reference.

Knukel *vs.* Kunkel; decree of divorce in favor of plaintiff, with custody of children and alimony $10,000 in goods, plaintiff releasing all claims against defendant for alimony and otherwise.

Central National Bank *vs.* White et al.; order staying proceedings until decision on appeal.

Carnes *vs.* Platt et al.; order that defendants file undertaking in $5,000 under section 388 of the code.

By Judge Freedman.

Fadicker *vs.* Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company; order dismissing complaint, and for judgment.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Day *vs.* Day; reference ordered to hear and report.

Johnson *vs.* Bleakley; receiver appointed upon filing in penalty of $500.

Bank of Lyons *vs.* The Ocean National Bank; application denied.

Butler *vs.* Hass; motion granted.

Jacobs *vs.* Urban; stay of proceedings granted upon defendant filing security for payment of the judgment.

Finlay *vs.* Kasinsky; motion denied without prejudice.

Francis *vs.* Stapleton; application granted.

Gates *vs.* Carr; injunction vacated, with costs.

Destruction of the Terrapin Tower.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* thus notices the destruction of "Terrapin Tower," long one of the most conspicuous objects around the Falls: During the past fifty years millions of people from every inhabitable part of the globe have seen the round, weather-beaten tower, built upon the narrow ledge of rocks upon the extreme brink of the Horseshoe Fall, and have enjoyed from its summit the magnificent view which it afforded of the tumultuous rapids above and the mighty rush of waters below. They will learn with sincere regret that the venerable mass of masonry has been destroyed. The tower was built in 1823, by Judge Porter, was 45 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter at its base. The masonry was massive and its hardness and durability many have thought to have been abundantly demonstrated. But standing in such an extremely-exposed position, subject at all times to the action of the spray and the fierce beating winds, and in the Winter months ice-bound and frost-bitten, the stones and wood have been gradually yielding to the elements and the structure was pronounced unsafe last Fall, and has been closed to the public ever since. Last week preparations were made to remove the concern in order to make room for a new iron tower. Large fissures were found to have opened in the masonry and the mast in the centre of the pile was found to be only a shell, the core having almost disappeared from a dry rot. The first attempt to blow up the tower was made Saturday noon, but proved abortive—the twenty-five pounds of powder buried in the base of the structure only serving to demolish a portion of the south-western side. The ruins were subsequently mined and the work of demolition completed on Monday.

Dardanelle Rock.

In a recent issue the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* says:

While upon the subject of the origin of Arkansas names, we will give the origin of the name of the Dardanelle Rock, in Yell County, from which the town of Dardanell, takes its name, as related by the late Antoine Barraque, of Jefferson County. A party of French and Quapaw hunters had been far to the west, when they were attacked and pursued by the Osages for many miles. Two of the party, much exhausted with their retreat of several days, made camp for the night on the summit of the rock, where they agreed to spend the night watching by turns for their pursuers, from that eminence. During the night one of the two, who was off duty, happened to awake, and finding his sentinel asleep, as he supposed, he upbraided him for his neglect, when the sentinel replied that he had slept with one eye open—in French, "*Je dors d'un oiel.*" According to the mode, the name *Dors d'un oiel*—or, as it is now spelled, Dardanelle—has since been applied to the rock. Most persons mistakenly suppose the name adopted from the Dardanelles at Constantinople.

THE TRAIN CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For his judicial action in the case of George Francis Train, Judge Davis has been subjected to violent attacks by persons as ignorant of what occurred upon the trial as of the law applicable to the case. In the interests of the community who fortunately possess in Judge Davis a Judge who is as well informed with respect to the law as he is fearless in the execution of his duty, and before the subject is finally dismissed from the minds of those who have read these attacks, we propose to briefly state what actually occurred upon the trial, the correct legal aspect of the facts, and to point out the legal propriety of the Judge's action. After the close of the evidence for the prosecution, the counsel for the defendant, in opening the defense, stated that it would be proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the defendant was insane at the time of committing the alleged crime.

The first witness called for the defense was Dr. Cross, an expert, who had testified before the Sheriff's jury to the insanity of Train. His competency and qualifications as an expert were admitted by the District Attorney, and he proceeded, in answer to questions put by the defendant's counsel, to give evidence tending to establish Train's insanity at the time of committing the offense. The District Attorney thereupon arose and stated that it was unnecessary to spend any further time on that question; that he should not for a moment dispute the insanity of the prisoner at the time of committing the offense, but fully conceded and admitted that fact.

The defendant's counsel thereupon arose and insisted that the admission thus made by the District Attorney must terminate the case. The Court said that if the concession made by the District Attorney was accepted as true by the defense it must, of course, terminate the trial, and asked the District Attorney if he made the concession in that light. The District Attorney then reiterated at length and more fully his admission of Train's insanity, giving his reasons for making the admission and for his belief in its truth. The defendant's counsel then suggested to the Court that the proper way to dispose of the case was by directing a nolle prosequi to be entered. The Judge replied that he could not direct a nolle prosequi, and did not think that a proper course to allow, but that the case should be disposed of by verdict. The defendant then moved that the Court direct a verdict of acquittal. The District Attorney consented to that verdict on the ground of insanity. The Court replied that that would be the proper form, and then directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity. The prisoner's counsel insisted that the form of the verdict should be simply not guilty. The Court, however, directed the verdict to be taken in the form first stated. The clerk, thereupon asked the jury if they had agreed upon their verdict, and the foreman replied, "We have; we find the prisoner not guilty on the ground of insanity." The prisoner's counsel then asked that the jury be polled. The Court said that the jury could not be polled, the verdict having been rendered by direction of the Court. The jury was then discharged, after which one of defendant's counsel stated that two of the jury had said to him that they did not agree to the verdict, to which the Judge replied that he could hear nothing further on that subject.

The District Attorney then moved that the Court make an order under the statute requiring the Court to inquire whether the insanity continued, and the Court having examined Dr. Cross—the witness produced by the defense, who testified that the defendant was insane when he examined him in March last, and that his insanity still continued and was chronic—stated that he was satisfied that the insanity continued, and that it was his duty to make the order provided for by the statute, and directed the clerk to enter the order.

What was done after this in suppressing the efforts of Train to make a speech and requiring him to take his seat, was nothing more than was due and necessary to the preservation of order in the court, and had no bearing whatever upon the previous disposition of the case. To have allowed him to make an excited and indecorous harangue would have been a violation of all decency and order.

From this statement, which is in every particular substantially correct, it will be seen that the defense of insanity at the time of committing the offense was set up on Train's behalf. That an expert was called expressly for the purpose of proving, and gave evidence tending to prove such insanity. That the prosecution admitted the fact to be as claimed. That the admission was accepted by the defense, who demanded that the case should be terminated upon such admission. That on the fact of such admission the defense moved that a verdict be directed by the Court. That the prosecution assented to such direction, asking that the ground be stated in the verdict. That the only point of difference between the counsel for the respective parties was not as to the fact of insanity, nor as to the duty of the Court to direct a verdict, but merely as to whether the verdict directed should state the mutually conceded fact on which it was based. What respectable lawyer or what man of common sense can doubt but that the verdict directed was the proper and correct one? The form of the verdict, however, could make no difference with the subsequent duty of the Court.

The statute declares that "when a person shall have escaped indictment, or shall have been acquitted of a criminal charge on the ground of insanity, the Court being certified by the jury or otherwise of the fact, shall carefully inquire and ascertain whether his insanity in any degree continues, and if it does shall order him into safe custody and to be sent to the asylum." (2 R. S. 5, Ed. p. 893.) The fact of which the Court is to be certified "by the jury or otherwise" is, that the person has been acquitted of the criminal charge on the ground of insanity, and the form of the verdict is not material. The Court may, after a general verdict of not guilty has been entered, ask the jury whether it was found on the ground of insanity, or may determine the fact in any other way; but in a case where the insanity is mutually admitted as a fact, and the proceedings are arrested on that ground, it is simply absurd to say that the fact, which requires the Court to make the inquiry as to the continuance of the insanity, is not before the Court, whatever may be the form of the verdict.

The duty of the Court in such case is too plain to admit of discussion, for the language of the statute is imperative. Nor is the extent of insanity important, for the statute says that if it continues "in any degree" the Court "shall order him into safe custody, and to be sent to the asylum."

It was not necessary for Judge Davis to call other witnesses than Dr. Cross, whom the defense had put upon the stand as a fit and competent person to judge of Train's mental condition. His evidence was amply sufficient, if it satisfied the Court that some degree of the insanity, which defendant interposed as a shield, still continued. But taking this in connection with Train's own conduct and appearance during the trial, the Court was in duty bound to execute a humane statute by placing the defendant under the care of the skillful physicians whom the State provides for the care and cure of the insane. If Train were taken to the asylum and at any time afterward certified by Dr. Gray, the Superintendent of that institution, to be of sound mind, it would be the duty of the managers at once to discharge him.

As to the polling of the jury after the Court had directed a verdict upon a conceded fact, the claim of counsel was absurd. The fact of insanity being admitted by both sides, and the result that such admission under the case being claimed and conceded by both, the legal consequence was one which the Court was bound to direct, and which no dissent of a juror could prevent. The point was distinctly decided by the General Term, in Stokes' case, where a verdict on a special plea was decided adversely to him, and his counsel, Mr. Graham, insisted on the right to poll the jury, which was refused and the refusal excepted to. Three times during the present Oyer and Terminer, Judge Davis has had occasion to enforce the statute after acquittal on the ground of insanity—once in a murder case, in which the jury acquitted a party who had killed his wife, rendering their verdict "Not guilty, on the ground of insanity." Again, where the defendant had fired a pistol at another, in which the Court directed the same verdict, upon the argument of counsel that the prisoner was insane at the time of doing the act. In neither of these cases has any one seen ground of complaint. But in Train's case the enforcement of the same law upon clear admissions and plain proofs is made the subject of gross misrepresentations and vile abuse.

It is for the best interests of the public that insane persons who commit acts which otherwise would be crimes, should be taken care of, instead of being turned loose upon society. And we are glad to know that the law provides the way to do this, and that courts are ready and prompt to make use of it.

LEX.

FINANCIAL.

FOR INVESTMENT.

It is universally conceded that carefully-selected FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS are not only SAFE, but are the MOST DESIRABLE SECURITIES for investment purposes. It is also an established fact that there are fewer instances of default in the Railroad than in any other of the great interests of the country.

These facts have been accepted as applying to the securities of Railroads generally, but they apply with greatly increased force in cases where the Roads have superior advantages in location, management and connections.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway

possesses all the advantages here named, and has, in addition, a very large business already created and assured to it. The BONDS of this road now offered are GOLD, SEVEN PER CENT., CONVERTIBLE, are FULLY SECURED by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire line of 420 miles, of which four-fifths are completed.

The geographical position of the road is remarkably favorable. Commencing at Indianapolis its direction is west, and diverging at Champaign it has terminal points at Peoria on the Illinois River and on the Mississippi opposite Keokuk.

Net earnings of the division from Indianapolis to Pekin and Peoria are large, and have been for a considerable period greater than the amount required for interest on all bonds issued by the company. Regular trains are running on more than 350 miles of the extension, and total receipts of the road for this year must be very satisfactory to all holders of its securities.

The Earnings in 1872 were $1,359,690 55, an increase of $395,800 over 1871. It is expected they will reach $2,000,000 during the present year.

These Bonds have an INTRINSIC VALUE exceeding the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and holders will find a POSITIVE ADVANTAGE in an early increase in the value of their investment. Coupons January and July 1.

All NEGOTIABLE securities RECEIVED in exchange at best MARKET RATES.

Pamphlets, maps, and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1889, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..........$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,
12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN CONJOINT-ISSUE BONDS.

The coupons due on these bonds on the 1st of July next will be paid from this date, with rebate of interest, by the undersigned, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HOBSON, HURTADO & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY,
NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
FREDERIC DELGADO,
President pro. tem.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 9.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 7 OF the charter of this corporation, notice is given that there will be a meeting held at its rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock, to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol, and of fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor, during the two fiscal years next to ensue.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 11.

Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level*, *Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connection going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

$5,000,000

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued so fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 37 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE
$200,000
7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,
30 YEARS TO RUN,
OF THE

CENTRAL R. R. EXTENSION CO.

OF LONG ISLAND,

At 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The road runs from Farmingdale, the present terminus of the Central Railroad, to Babylon, on the South Shore of the Island. According to contract, the road will be finished by July 15, ready for this Summer's travel.

These Bonds being a *home security*, and among the best ever offered in this market, we take special pleasure in recommending them.

Pamphlets or further particulars will be promptly furnished on application.

WOOD & DAVIS,

Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS.

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the acount.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT BONDS.
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

---

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a **Specialty** of County, City, and School District Bonds, **Guarantee Legality** of all Bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List. **THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS**, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols.; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE CONTINENTAL RAILWAY Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of six Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, (No. 20 Nassau-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 20th of June, both inclusive.
J. M. COLEMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The BOND is safe and profitable.

The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

MIDLAND R. R.

BONDS
For sale by
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall-street.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, Agent.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed after the 14th inst. until the 1st day of July next for the allotment of the new shares, (one to every even five registered,) upon which shares the first installment of fifty per cent. will be payable on or before the latter date.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1873.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from June 10 to July 1, for payment of interest on stock at latter date.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States.
Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 per share on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th day of June next at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 34 West 35th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, JR.,
m22-law6m-S* Executrix and executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next. —Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.
f22-law6mS JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.
CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.
ja18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
FRANKLIN BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
a5-law6wS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. TRASK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873.
GEO. H. CHASE, Executors.
HALSEY W. KNAPP,
ap26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 39 William-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
EDWARD MORGAN, Executor.
je7-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ap5-law6mS* HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,
$1 60 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.

J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BAXTER ENGINES, MADE by Colt's Arms Company; in sizes, two, three, five, eight, and ten horse power; the most popular, because the most durable, safe, and economical; circulars mailed free. WM. D. RUSSELL, No. 18 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND TEN-horse power boiler; good as new; used but three months; Baxter's Economical. WM. D. RUSSELL, No. 18 Park-place, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERIC J. EASTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of June, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Frederic J. Easton, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
je7-law3wS* DANIEL F. TYLER, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 19th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following-described Post office Envelopes, for a period of one year, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1873, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1, size 3¼ by 5½ inches; estimated number required annually, 5,000,000.

No. 2, size 3¾ by 6½ inches; estimated number required annually, 750,000.

No. 3, size 4 by 9 inches; estimated number required annually, 1,250,000.

No. 4, size 4½ by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 250,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

No. 5, size 5 by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 4,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of Envelope (official and registered packages) separately, and the contract will be awarded for each kind to the lowest responsible bidder.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of Envelopes required, together with blank forms or bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The Envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples, the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner by hand. The Envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered, the boxes to be wrapped in strong Manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

When 2,000 or more Envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post-office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed, but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The Envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of postmasters or of the Department, and be delivered either at the post-office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at this Department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.

All the Envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the Registered Package Envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee certified to be responsible and sufficient by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, Vol. 5, page 256,) or the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of Envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post-office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, May 14, 1873.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until 10 A. M. of the twelfth (12th) of June, at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards and Naval Asylum, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guaranty, and printed instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Paymaster nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all of the yards and asylum.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard Wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes, and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards and naval asylum:

KITTERY, MAINE.
Nos. 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24.
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.
LEAGUE ISLAND, PENN.
Nos. 1, 6, 9, 16, 18.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.
NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 31.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18, 20, 21.
MARE ISLAND, CAL.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT WADSWORTH,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 15, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., June 17, 1873, for furnishing the
FRESH BEEF
required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station, during six months commencing July 1, 1873.

Separate proposals for choice Fresh Beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
C. A. H. McCAULEY,
Second Lieutenant Third Artillery,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EXTENSION of pile dike at Rondout Harbor, New-York, will be received until noon of July 7, 1873.

For forms of bids and other information, apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST MAY and AARON BERWIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts, will be held at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of June, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of, and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said accounts, and from a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.— Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1873.
CHRISTIAN F. A. DAMBMANN, Assignee,
No. 81 Franklin-street, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.— In the matter of THE OSWEGO FALLS BROWN-STONE QUARRY COMPANY, bankrupt. — In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Oswego Falls Brown-Stone Quarry Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. MORFORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of June, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said district court, before Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers for the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated at New-York, May 21, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS,
m?24-law3wSa* Clerk.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wed'day, June 4	Samaria, Sat'day, June 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 11	Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 14
*Algeria, Wed'day, June 18	Batavia, Sat'day, June 21
*Russia, Wed'day, June 25	Calabria, Sat'day, June 28
*Java, Wednesday, July 2	Parthia, Saturday, July 5

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SAMARIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 7, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, June 14, at 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 28, at 7 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, June 7, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN..........Saturday, June 14, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..........Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, June 28, at 8 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER..Thursday, June 26, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns..........$160 and $180, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

India.....Sat., June 7	Assyria.....Wed., June 25
Olympia.....Wed., June 11	Anglia.....Sat., June 28
Australia.....Sat., June 14	Castalia.....Wed., July 2
Columbia.....Wed., June 18	Europa.....Sat., July 5
Victoria.....Sat., June 21	Trinacria.....Wed., July 9

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins..........	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 21, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark, corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, June 11
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, June 25
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, July 9

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr....June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........June 25, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE, Sr..........July 2, at 10:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN..July 16, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT...Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS..........Saturday, July 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, June 17.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 24.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2¾ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........June 5
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........June 12
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..........June 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........June 26

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

June 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama on or about June 29 for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco June 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turks Island, Jamaica and Savanilla,
CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, June 30.
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July —.
For Porto-au-Prince, Curacoa and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July —.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st., and No. 59 Pine-st.

WHITE CROSS LINE.
STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

The fine, first-class, full-powered, new, and elegant Belgian steam-ship
C. F. FUNCH, P. KNUDSEN, Commander,
will leave on TUESDAY, the 10th of June, at 3 P. M., from Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, as above.

Passage price, First Cabin, currency..........$75
Steerage, gold..........30

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 4.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, June 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT
FOR KEYPORT
and all the intermediate landings.
The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS,
will commence her regular trips
ON SUNDAY, May 25.
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M., to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.
The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 2d..........1:00 P. M.	Monday, 2d..........7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d..........2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d..........8:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 4th..2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th..9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th..........3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 5th......10:00 A. M.
Friday, 6th..........4:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th..........11:00 A. M.
Sunday, 8th..........6:30 A. M.	Saturday, 7th..........6:00 A. M.
Monday, 9th..........7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th..........3:30 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOR RED Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 3d..........9:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d..........12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 4th.10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 3d..........1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 5th....10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th..2:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th..........11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 5th..........3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 7th..........3:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th..........4:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th..........3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th..........6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th..........3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th..........7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW, leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st. north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

☞ Notice change of up-town landing.

MORNING BOAT FOR ENGLEWOOD, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw EVERY MORNING (except Sundays and Thursdays.) The steamer ALEXIS leaves Harrison-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Haverstraw 1 o'clock P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:15 P. M. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, office on the pier.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE. —Leave Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 33d-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15. Returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton. The MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 3:15 and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.— The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:20, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

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STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 6:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 6:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 and 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 2:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:34 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:25, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:25, 6:20, 10:15, 11:05, 11:55 A. M., 2:10, 4:5, 4:55, 6:05, 7:35, 8:44, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday, 5:25, 6:20, 11:05 A. M., 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 2, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:20 A. M.—News train for Easton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Williamsport, Danville, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:5, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 8:10 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:30, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Portchester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

RAILROAD ROUTE FOR NEW-PORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains on the New-Haven Railroad from Grand Central Depot.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On and after SUNDAY, June 1, the large and commodious steamer MONITOR, Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturdays excepted, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:15, and Pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents; fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. JOHN LYNCH, Manager. Music by GEO. SCHIEDEL.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO ASTORIA, Harlem, Morrisania, and High Bridge, every SUNDAY during the Summer. Steamers MORRISANIA, HARLEM, and MATTEWAN, leave Fulton Market-slip hourly, from 10 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.; leave Morrisania from 9:30 A. M. to 7 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 119th-st. each way; fare 15 cents. Steamer CATLIN will connect with every boat to and from New-York for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

AHOY, FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH, EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of Nelly White, commencing June 8. Leaves Peck-slip 8:30 and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamers leave daily, (Sunday included) from Spring-st., at 10, 2, and 5:15 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Fare 15c.

FISHERMEN USE FOSTER'S PATENT GIMP GUT for snells and leaders. Sold at all fishing-tackle stores. Principal depot, No. 23 Delancey-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York, *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS & ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', *at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New* 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, *all modern improvements*, for $275 cash. *Organs* $55, $75, DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, *and upward.*

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. *1 stamp.* Chickering's, Steinway's, and Waters' Pianos and Organs to rent in the country.

CHICKERING & SONS'

(Established 1823)
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)